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Prepared for :

**Ministry of Treasury, Economics
and Intergovernmental Affairs
and**

**District of Parry Sound
Municipal Association**



RESEARCH REPORT

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY


APRIL 1976

PREPARED FOR:

Ministry of Treasury, Economics
and Intergovernmental Affairs
and
The District of Parry Sound
Municipal Association

PREPARED BY:

District of Parry Sound
Local Government Study Group
D. K. Martin, Study Officer



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PREFACE

The District of Parry Sound Local Government Study was established in late 1973 in response to a request by the District of Parry Sound Municipal Association for a Provincial Government study of planning and administration in the District of Parry Sound. The Study terms of reference include the undertaking of such activities as: review and report on various aspects of local government; general surveys and analyses of physical, economic and social characteristics and issues; detailed surveys of particular areas, trends or problems; and liaison with municipal councils, boards, groups and associations, and the general public.

Purposes of this Report

This Research Report has been published as a public report in accordance with the terms of reference and with a number of purposes in mind. First, it provides a common source of detailed information on the population and economy of the District of Parry Sound, and on the structure, functions and financial aspects of the complex local government system in the District. It is hoped that this will be useful to all municipalities, groups, Provincial and private agencies, and individuals interested in the present characteristics and the future of the area. Second, this report indicates the observations of the Study to date on such matters as: population and economic trends; the capability and character of the local government system; and geographical community patterns that may be used in discussing structural changes in the municipal and local government system now operating. Third, the Research Report is a companion report to the District Atlas, which is a set of 28 maps showing a large number of different features and information in the Study Area. The maps portray graphically and geographically some of the detailed information contained in this Report accompanied by explanations of the purpose, sources, and definition of the mapped information.

A Note on the Study Area

The area covered by this Study includes the District of Parry Sound and some adjacent territory in the District of Nipissing. Chisholm Township in Nipissing agreed to participate in the Study with its neighbours in the District of Parry Sound since it has considerable contact with Powassan and South Himsworth. Portions of the four unorganized townships south of Chisholm, between the District of Parry Sound boundary on the west and Algonquin Park on the east, were included to round out the Study Area boundaries and because the limited access to these townships is through Parry Sound District. However, information for the Nipissing District portion of the Study Area was not available on some subjects covered by charts and analyses in the Research Report (e.g. property assessment).

Study Reports and Publications

The reader is referred to the following publications made available since the Study began its research and meetings in early 1974;

- Soundings #1 (May 1974): An introductory newsletter distributed as a newspaper supplement in the Study Area, it described the background, issues, organization and terms of reference of the Study.
- Analysis of Planning Issues, Problems and Needs in the District of Parry Sound (July 1974): This Report, prepared for the Study by Proctor and Redfern Limited, discussed land use planning in the District and suggested alternatives for discussion purposes of future requirements for planning and local government reform.
- Soundings #2 (August 1975): This newsletter summarized Study work to date, outlined material on local government responsibilities in the Study Area, and offered, for discussion purposes, the tentative conclusions of the Study Group on municipal consolidation and joint planning.

The Study Staff have collected and produced a large amount of material that is only summarized in this Research Report and in the District Atlas. This includes detailed field maps for each township (showing existing land use), assessment analyses, and surveys conducted by the Study staff and the two high schools in the District, among other material. Municipalities, groups and individuals interested in more detailed information than is contained in this Report should contact the Study Office.

Future of The Study

This Report, summarizing the information collected and analysed over the past eighteen months, provides the basis for a final report to be produced in June, 1976. The Final Report will contain the conclusions and recommendations of the Study. It will propose those changes in the system of local government which, in the opinion of the Study Group, are indicated by their research and examination of Parry Sound District.

The recommendations made at that time will represent their opinions only. They will not necessarily represent the opinion of the Province or the local municipalities. The reader is encouraged to keep his copy of this Research Report available because it will be of considerable value in understanding and analysing the recommendations in the Final Report. In addition, there will be ample opportunity for public views to be expressed before and after production of the Final Report for which this document should be a valuable tool.

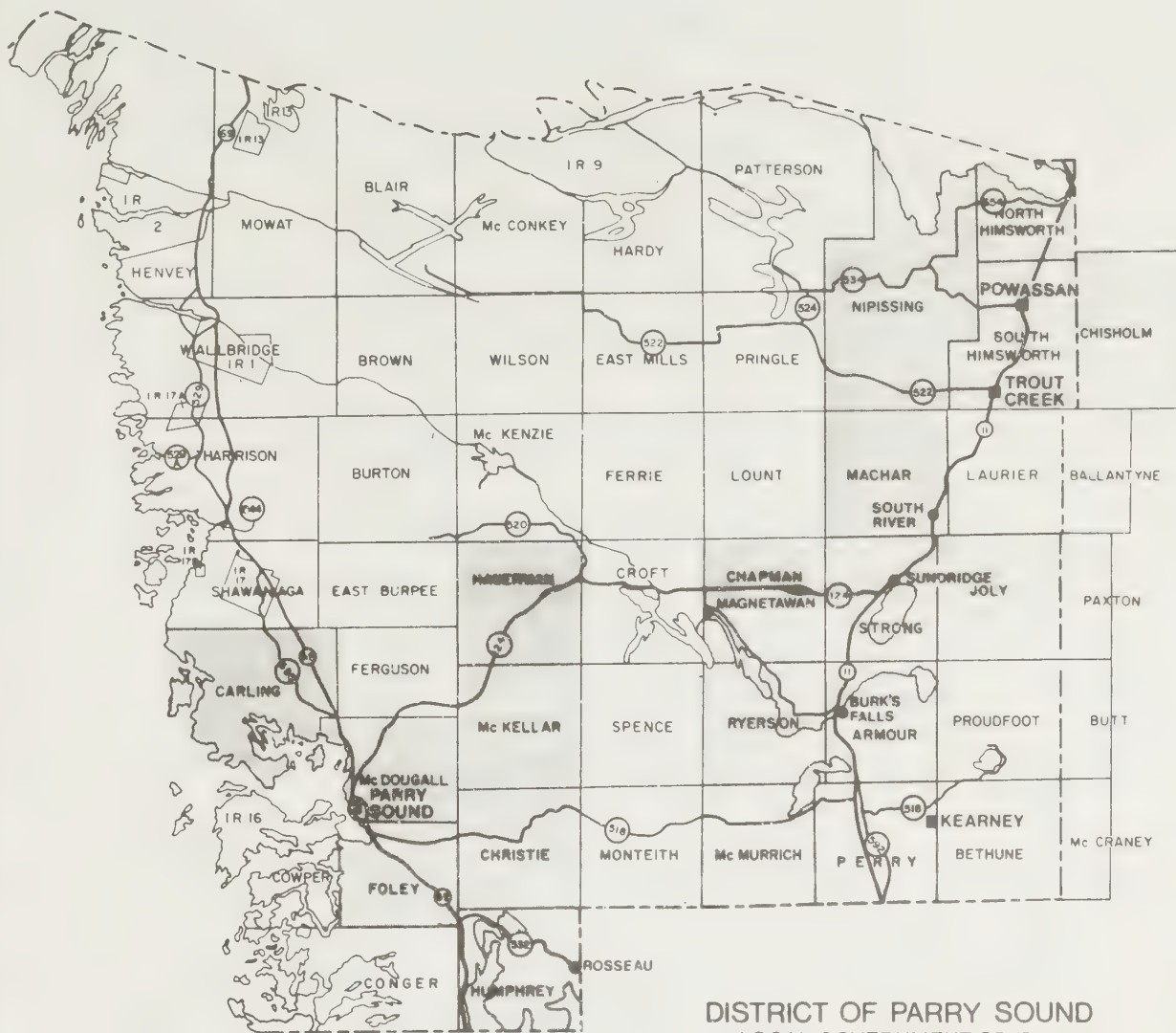
Acknowledgements

The publication of this Report was made possible through the efforts of many individuals and groups. Their contributions of information, time and experience are appreciated. Information was provided by municipal clerk-treasurers, board administrators and the staff of Provincial ministries and agencies: these and other sources are credited in footnotes to the tables in this Report. These present and past members of the Study Group contributed their time and knowledge: James K. Barker (Ministry of Natural Resources), Krys Sowa (Ministry of Housing), Fred Hill (Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental

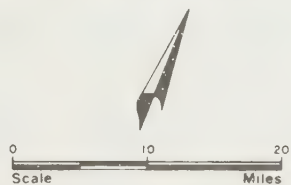
Affairs), and Ron Foy (formerly with Ministry of Housing). Study staff members who worked out of the Sundridge local office included Mark Garrett, Glenda Schneider, Richard Douglas, David Mayeye and Katherine Okkonen. Special thanks go to members of the Local Government Organization Branch, Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, and to the Cartography Unit of the Ministry of Housing.

The contents and opinions expressed in this Research Report, and any errors or omissions, are the responsibility of the Study Officer, David K. Martin. Comments, questions, and requests for further information should be directed to him at:

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965-1605



DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY



- Town
- Village
- Township Municipality
- Geographic Township
- - - District Boundary
- Provincial Highway

MAP 1
THE STUDY AREA

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CHAPTER I - POPULATION AND THE ECONOMY

(a) POPULATION

1. Overall District Patterns:

The District of Parry Sound has experienced little variation in its total permanent population in the past fifty years (see Table I-1 below). Throughout the 1921-1971 period, the population has remained within the 26,000 to 30,000 range. The small variations have been due to out-migration during the Depression years and in-migration to World War II factories, and a small but progressive increase since 1951. The fact that it has remained stable rather than increased considerably provides a startling contrast with the Province as a whole. While the District grew by 2.1% between 1961 and 1971, the Province's population grew by 23.5%. Almost all areas in the District showed larger growth (or smaller declines) in the 1966-71 period than in the early 1960's period. Foley and Hagerman Townships are the only exceptions.

TABLE I-1 PERMANENT POPULATION
DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 1921-1971 (Census) and 1974

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1921 - 26,860 | 1951 - 27,371 | 1971 - 30,245 |
| 1931 - 25,900 | 1956 - 28,095 | 1974 - 29,087 |
| 1941 - 30,083 | 1961 - 29,632 | (Assessed population and Indian Reserves) |
| | 1966 - 28,335 | |

Within this stable total there have been some significant changes in the structure of the population. Table I-2 shows urban and rural totals in the 1951-1971 period. The direction of change in all categories shown is similar for both Parry Sound District and the Province but the urban-rural split is quite different. The urban proportion for Parry Sound District is much lower (30.6% in 1971 as compared to 82.4% for Ontario), with a proportionately higher rural percentage than the Province. The non-farm rural population is increasing in the District while it is remaining fairly stable for the Province.

The down-turn in urban population (centres over 1,000) between 1961 and 1971 in the District is a very important trend. It reflects the restrictions the present urban boundaries and physical features are placing on the growth of Parry Sound and Powassan in particular. As Atlas Map 1 clearly shows, there is considerable development ("overspill") near the large urban centres, especially in McDougall, Armour, Strong, Machar, and South Himsworth Townships.

TABLE I-2
RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,⁽¹⁾
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT AND ONTARIO 1951-1971

| | | <u>Urban</u> | <u>Rural Farm</u> | <u>Rural Non-Farm</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|----------------------------|------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| District of Parry Sound | 1951 | 18.9 | 25.2 | 55.9 | 100.00 |
| | 1961 | 31.5 | 12.4 | 56.1 | 100.00 |
| | 1971 | 30.6 | 6.9 | 62.5 | 100.00 |
| Province of Ontario | 1951 | 73.4 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 100.00 |
| | 1961 | 77.3 | 8.2 | 14.5 | 100.00 |
| | 1971 | 82.4 | 4.7 | 12.9 | 100.00 |

NOTE: 1. Definitions: Urban - towns and villages over 1000. Rural farm - living on Census farms (\$50 or more in agricultural sales)
Rural non-farm - all others.

SOURCE: Census of Canada, 1971

Another change that is taking place within the population of the Parry Sound District is the growth and increasing impact of seasonal residents. Table I-3 contains household data for each township. The "waterfront household" column, derived from assessment records, is a fair indication of present seasonal household (cottage) distribution in the District of Parry Sound. The accommodation available for tourists, travellers and others staying in commercial facilities is another indication of the potential population of the Study Area, especially on summer weekends.

TABLE I-3 POPULATION INDICATORS, 1974

- 3 -

| MUNICIPALITY OR TOWNSHIP | ASSESSED POPULATION | ASSESSED HOUSEHOLDS ⁽¹⁾ | | | | COMMERCIAL RESORT CAPACITY ⁽²⁾ |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------|
| | | PERM. RES'L | PERM. FARM | WATER- FRONT | TOTAL | |
| KEARNEY | 286 | 93 | - | 47 | 140 | 71 |
| PARRY SOUND | 5,614 | 1,935 | - | 2 | 1,937 | 281 |
| POWASSAN | 1,225 | 340 | 5 | - | 345 | ? |
| TROUT CREEK | 594 | 162 | 2 | - | 164 | 28 |
| BURKS FALLS | 766 | 324 | 1 | - | 325 | 193 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 187 | 87 | - | 20 | 107 | 6 |
| ROSSEAU | 207 | 135 | - | 1 | 136 | 24 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 1,100 | 380 | - | - | 380 | ? |
| SUNDRIDGE | 691 | 294 | - | 7 | 301 | 149 |
| ARMOUR | 792 | 295 | 59 | 364 | 718 | 1,699 |
| CARLING | 485 | 155 | 8 | 885 | 1,048 | 1,009 |
| CHAPMAN | 308 | 73 | 44 | 314 | 431 | 563 |
| CHRISTIE | 298 | 99 | 25 | 484 | 608 | 295 |
| FOLEY | 1,046 | 308 | 6 | 560 | 874 | 1,151 |
| HAGERMAN | 309 | 106 | 18 | 400 | 524 | 266 |
| HUMPHREY | 574 | 115 | 17 | 842 | 974 | 696 |
| JOLY | 75 | 19 | 11 | 39 | 69 | 28 |
| MACHAR | 453 | 181 | 35 | 295 | 511 | 297 |
| MC DOUGLALL | 2,332 | 775 | 19 | 256 | 1,050 | 643 |
| MC KELLAR | 481 | 156 | 37 | 505 | 698 | 492 |
| MC MURRICH | 419 | 214 | 18 | 104 | 336 | 60 |
| NIPPISSING | 948 | 203 | 93 | 427 | 723 | 1,359 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 2,270 | 605 | 28 | 165 | 798 | 1,070 + |
| PERRY | 918 | 406 | 24 | 417 | 847 | 1,189 |
| RYERSON | 368 | 115 | 52 | 129 | 296 | 380 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 1,238 | 261 | 90 | 2 | 353 | 226 |
| STRONG | 1,067 | 275 | 60 | 240 | 575 | 953 |
| TOTAL | 25,050 | 8,111 | 652 | 6,505 | 15,268 | 13,128 + |
| BETHUNE | 105 | 54 | 3 | 94 | 151 | 96 |
| BLAIR | 1 | 1 | - | 242 | 243 | 108 |
| BROWN | 0 | - | - | 19 | 19 | ? |
| BURTON | 43 | 32 | - | 100 | 132 | 0 |
| CONGER | 132 | 28 | 3 | 950 | 981 | 362 |
| COWPER | 40 | 1 | - | 607 | 608 | 116 |
| CROFT | 224 | 81 | 9 | 254 | 344 | 1,462 + |
| EAST BURPEE | 0 | - | - | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| EAST MILLS | 555 | 191 | 22 | 126 | 339 | 325 + |
| FERGUSON | 130 | 45 | 8 | 160 | 213 | 285 |
| FERRIE | 17 | 1 | - | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| HARDY | 95 | 25 | 12 | 127 | 164 | 185 |
| HARRISON | 246 | 74 | - | 712 | 786 | 728 |
| HENVEY (3) | 222 | 53 | 8 | 294 | 355 | 375 |
| LAURIER | 121 | 43 | 11 | 26 | 80 | 0 |
| LOUNT | 81 | 21 | 15 | 103 | 139 | 297 |
| MC CONKEY | 37 | 11 | 9 | 80 | 100 | 219 |
| MC KENZIE | 91 | 42 | 3 | 213 | 258 | 722 |
| MONTEITH | 42 | 49 | 3 | 142 | 194 | 34 |
| MOWAT | 21 | 6 | - | 57 | 63 | 281 |
| PATTERSON | 164 | 49 | 10 | 231 | 290 | 579 |
| PRINGLE | 278 | 76 | 27 | 30 | 133 | 152 |
| PROUDFOOT | 70 | 62 | 5 | 251 | 318 | 453 |
| SHAWANAGA | 33 | 19 | - | 209 | 228 | 130 |
| SPENCE | 50 | 22 | 13 | 72 | 107 | 0 |
| WALLBRIDGE | 540 | 165 | - | 270 | 435 | 736 |
| WILSON | 147 | 51 | 10 | 141 | 202 | 619 |
| TOTAL | 3,485 | 1,202 | 171 | 5,534 | 6,907 | 8,264 + |
| GRAND TOTAL ⁽⁴⁾ | 29,087 | 9,313 | 823 | 12,039 | 22,175 | 21,392 + |

- NOTES: 1. Waterfront total is from WFSU (Waterfront Shelter Unit) Code and is not completely accurate "cottage count" (See Atlas Map 15)
2. Excludes Provincial Parks. See Tables I-13, I-14 for +, ?
3. Includes Unsurveyed territory to its north
4. Excludes 552 residents of Indian Reserves in 1974

SOURCES: Assessment Division, Ministry of Revenue

2. Permanent Population Distribution:

The present distribution of population is shown by the dot map in Atlas Map 1. Table I-3 gives assessed population and household data for each municipality and unorganized township. Table I-4 shows population by municipality and for the unorganized territory. Generally speaking there are few areas where growth is occurring and in some cases decline is evident.

The unorganized townships show a continuing decline in population. Taken together, they declined in population by 9.2% between 1961 and 1971. (This includes the annexation of Gurd township by Nipissing in 1969). East Mills and Wallbridge geographic townships each have populations larger than ten of the organized townships. None of the unorganized townships has more than 650 people and twelve have between 100 and 350 people. Ten of the twenty-eight unorganized townships showed an increase in population between 1966 and 1971.

Population growth in the organized portions of the District has been small. Most of it has occurred in the lake-dotted, largely recreational townships surrounding the Town of Parry Sound: in Carling, McKellar, Christie, Foley, and Humphrey Townships and in the Highway 11 corridor portion of Northeast Parry Sound District, the latter group largely in response to employment opportunities in North Bay which are within relatively easy commuting distance of South River and even Sundridge. Most townships in the centre and southeast have either remained stable or have declined in population.

The strength of North Bay's present industrial base and the likelihood of stability and some growth from employment opportunities in the Carling Industrial Park will probably ensure that the areas within their laboursheds will continue to dominate the District. The central and southeast will probably continue to be stable only, with no large manufacturing or public facilities plants likely to locate in these areas in the future.

3. Natural Increase and Migration:

Table I-5 shows the results in the District of Parry Sound of the decrease in the birth rate. When combined with a stable death rate, the net natural increase is smaller each year. During the 1961-1966 period, there was a net natural increase of 2,062 people (3,778 births and 1,716 deaths), while the next five year period (1966-1971) saw less than one-third this number added to the population by natural forces. The total for the ten years was 2,683 people. Since the net increase in census population from 1961 to 1971 was only 612 people, the net outward migration from the District of Parry Sound was approximately 2000 people.

TABLE I-5
VITAL STATISTICS AND NET NATURAL INCREASE, 1961-1971

| | Census Population | NO. AND RATES (per 1,000) PER YEAR | | | | | |
|------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | BIRTHS | | DEATHS | | NET NATURAL INCREASE | |
| 1961 | 29,632 | 721 | 24.3 | 288 | 9.7 | 433 | 14.6 |
| 1966 | 28,335 | 453 | 16.0 | 303 | 10.7 | 150 | 5.3 |
| 1971 | 30,244 | 454 | 15.0 | 325 | 10.7 | 129 | 4.3 |
| 1973 | 30,500 | 419 | 13.7 | 315 | 10.3 | 104 | 3.4 |
| | | | per 1000 | | per 1000 | | per 1000 |

SOURCE: Census of Canada; Ministry of Health; Vital Statistics

4. Ethnicity:

English is the mother tongue of 91.9% of Parry Sound residents (1971 Census). The largest ethnic minorities speak French (3.0%), German (1.3%), Native Indian (1.2%), and Finnish (0.8%).

5. Age Structure:

The age structure of the District of Parry Sound displays four prominent demographic patterns that illustrate key problems in the population dynamics of Parry Sound District. Figure 1 compares its age structure

in 1971 with the Province of Ontario. First, the declining birth rate and the out-migration of young adults has left the youngest age class up to four years of age smaller than average (7.2% versus 8.3% of Ontario's total population). This is already being reflected in generally declining school needs in the junior grades, although some geographic areas still have stable numbers of young families and children. Second, the senior public school and high school population (10 to 19 years old in 1971, now in high school or graduated) was significantly higher than the Provincial average which placed extra pressure on the District's schools in the late 1960's and early 1970's and now.

Third, the lack of employment opportunities accounts in part for the large "shortage" of people in the age 20 to age 49 "prime" working years. In 1971, this group accounted for 40.8% of the Province's population, but only 32.4% in Parry Sound District. All segments of this group are under the provincial average: the 20-24 segment (6.4% versus 8.8% provincially) and 25-29 segment (5.4% versus 7.4%) are especially under-represented.

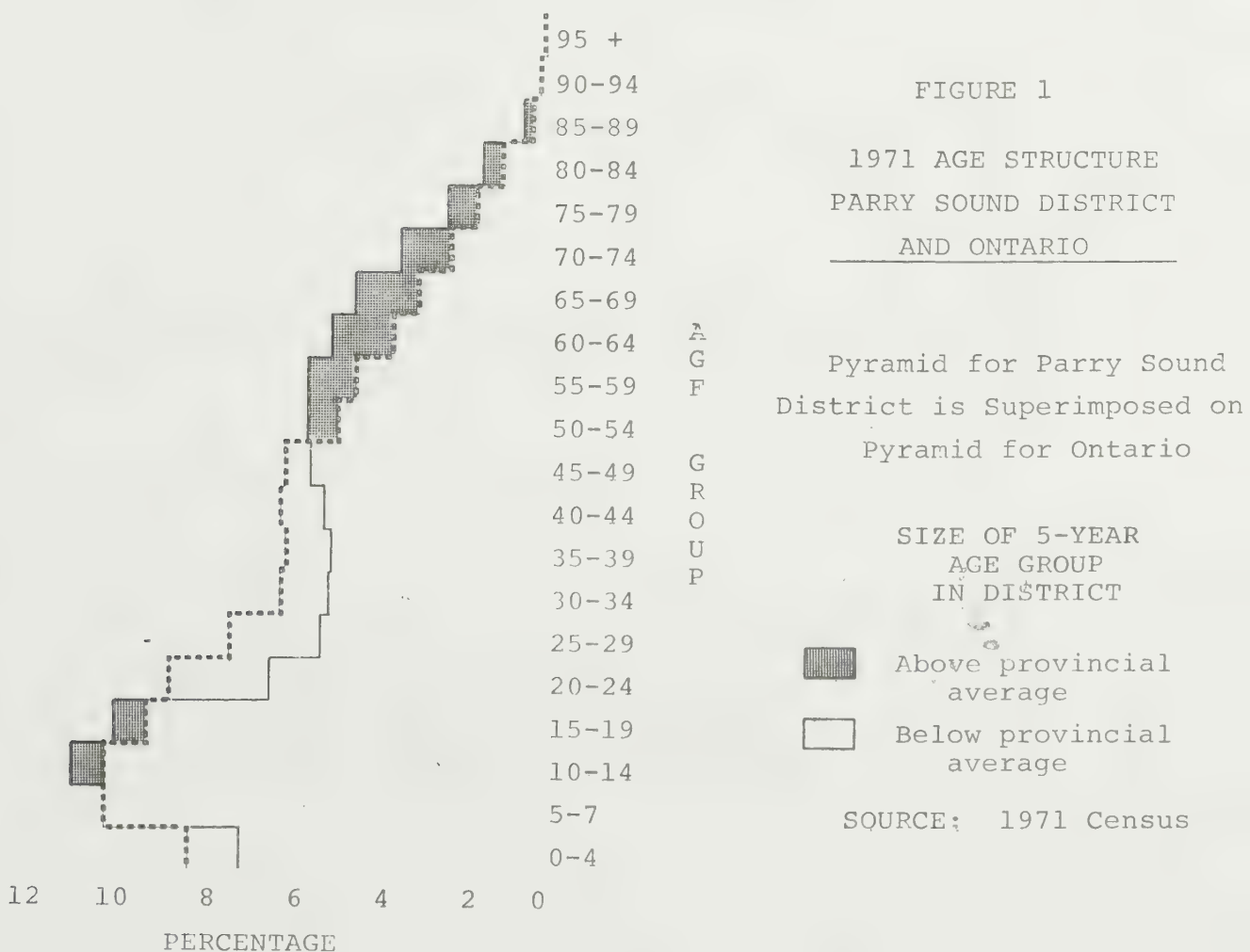


TABLE I-6 - AGE DISTRIBUTION AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE 1974

| MUNICIPALITY | ASSESSED POPULATION | Percentage in Age Groups | | | | PERMANENT HOUSEHOLDS | PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | 0-4 | 5-19 | 20-65 | 66 + | | |
| KEARNEY | 286 | 3.4 % | 28.6 % | 53.1 % | 14.6 % | 93 | 3.1 |
| PARRY SOUND | 5,614 | 5.8 | 26.5 | 53.4 | 14.1 | 1,935 | 2.9 |
| POWASSAN | 1,225 | 5.0 | 30.6 | 47.2 | 17.0 | 345 | 3.6 |
| TROUT CREEK | 594 | 6.3 | 33.6 | 45.9 | 13.9 | 164 | 3.6 |
| BURKS FALLS | 766 | 6.5 | 23.3 | 51.5 | 18.5 | 325 | 2.4 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 187 | 3.2 | 22.4 | 51.3 | 22.9 | 87 | 2.1 |
| ROSSEAU | 207 | 1.4 | 29.4 | 50.2 | 18.8 | 135 | 1.5 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 1,100 | 7.0 | 26.1 | 54.4 | 12.3 | 380 | 2.9 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 691 | 4.3 | 22.5 | 53.4 | 19.6 | 294 | 2.4 |
| ARMOUR | 792 | 3.5 | 27.0 | 55.5 | 13.8 | 354 | 2.2 |
| CARLING | 485 | 4.1 | 28.8 | 55.4 | 11.5 | 163 | 3.0 |
| CHAPMAN | 308 | 4.2 | 25.6 | 53.5 | 16.5 | 117 | 2.6 |
| CHRISTIE | 298 | 3.6 | 22.1 | 57.0 | 17.1 | 124 | 2.4 |
| FOLEY | 1,046 | 5.7 | 30.8 | 52.7 | 10.6 | 314 | 3.3 |
| HAGERMAN | 309 | 2.2 | 24.5 | 55.3 | 17.7 | 124 | 2.5 |
| HUMPHREY | 574 | 3.6 | 25.0 | 52.4 | 18.8 | 132 | 4.3 |
| JOLY | 75 | 4.0 | 25.3 | 56.0 | 14.6 | 30 | 2.5 |
| MACHAR | 453 | 4.8 | 30.2 | 52.5 | 12.3 | 216 | 2.1 |
| MCDUGALL | 2,332 | 6.1 | 32.3 | 54.2 | 7.2 | 794 | 2.9 |
| MCKELLAR | 481 | 4.1 | 24.5 | 58.0 | 13.3 | 193 | 2.5 |
| MCMURRICH | 419 | 4.0 | 26.0 | 48.4 | 21.4 | 232 | 1.8 |
| NIFFISSING | 948 | 4.4 | 32.7 | 50.5 | 12.3 | 296 | 3.2 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 2,270 | 6.6 | 31.2 | 52.9 | 9.1 | 633 | 3.6 |
| PERRY | 918 | 4.2 | 25.5 | 54.7 | 15.3 | 430 | 2.1 |
| RYERSON | 368 | 1.6 | 26.6 | 55.7 | 16.0 | 167 | 2.2 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 1,238 | 6.7 | 37.1 | 54.4 | 8.5 | 351 | 3.5 |
| STRONG | 1,067 | | | | | 335 | 3.2 |
| TOTAL | 25,050 | 5.3 % | 28.8 % | 52.6 % | 13.0 % | 8,763 | 2.9 |

SOURCES: Municipal Financial Statistics 1974; Assessment Division, Ministry of Revenue

Fourth, and equally important as an indication of challenges to be considered in future local planning, is the higher-than-average size of the 50+ age segments. This is especially so in the recently retired 60-64 and 65-69 segments, reflecting local and especially incoming retirees. This indicates the importance of plans, projects and facilities in the District for an older population, corresponding (often in the same municipalities) with the present reduced need for primary school spaces. Cottage conversion and earlier retirement ages will probably increase the need for planning for an older population.

Table I-6 illustrates some of these age patterns in showing the 1974 age structure in each municipality. It indicates the municipalities in which there is both a "shortage" of children compared to the District average of 5.3% in the 0-4 age group (also indicating an absence of young adults) and a larger than average 65+ segment. Examples include McMurrich (21.4% over 65, and 4.0% under 5 years of age), Magnetawan (22.9% and 3.2%), Humphrey (18.8% and 3.6%), and Christie (17.1% and 3.6%, respectively). Municipalities in the Parry Sound urban area and the northeast have a young and predominately working-age population, and therefore tend to have such family-rated service needs as housing and recreation.

6. Seasonal Population Patterns

Previous sections in this chapter have discussed the structure and distribution of the portion of the Study Area's population who are permanent residents. This section looks at the large groups of people with a temporary, intermittent or brief contact with the Study Area. It includes cottage and resort owners, visitors renting accommodation, and weekend travellers using parks, motels or Georgian Bay anchorages en route to other areas -- all with their permanent homes outside the Study Area. The definition, estimated totals, impacts and trends of the non-permanent population sector are discussed briefly.

Definition

During the course of the Local Government Study, the Study Group has endeavoured to collect information on the numbers and impact of the seasonal or non-permanent population of the Study Area, both to assist in making recommendations on future local government and planning strategies, and to establish an information base for future detailed municipal planning. Several points have emerged. First, a broader definition of non-permanent residents than "cottage owners" is required, including the groups listed above. All have different and important impacts on the Study Area. Second, although these groups no longer have a summer-only contact on the areas they visit or reside in, the term "seasonal" is probably the best. "Temporary" is considered by cottage owners especially an inappropriate term. Some families have owned and used cottages and camps for several generations and have an interest in the area equal to and perhaps greater than most newly arrived permanent residents. Table I-3 contains information by municipality and geographic township indicating the size of two fairly well-defined groups: cottage owners, indicated by the number of assessed "waterfront shelter unit households" (a close definition of a lakefront seasonal dwelling); and commercial accommodation capacity, indicating the rental space for (and therefore, the potential number of) vacationers and travellers in motels, hotels, lodges, cabins, cottages, and campsites in the Study Area.

Estimated Numbers

The following interesting totals are derived from Table I-3:

- There are a total of 22,175 households in the District of Parry Sound, including permanent, farm, and seasonal. Over 54% of these (12,039) are seasonal (waterfront shelter units).
- Of the 12,039 seasonal households, 54% are in municipalities and 46% (over 5,500) are in unorganized territory.
- Tourist establishments have rental accommodation for over 21,300 people, a figure which doesn't include the 6,000 + capacity of Provincial parks.

A further indicator of the importance of seasonal property is property assessment. Table III-2 shows that seasonal or recreational residential property (including waterfront cottages and lots, and backshore developments and lots) amounts to 53.5% of all assessment, indicating its importance to the municipal and District agency tax base. Atlas Map 15 shows assessment patterns graphically. The indicators of cottage households, recreational assessment, and accommodation capacity show that the southwest part of the District dominates cottaging activity (and therefore assessment), while the east and townships fronting on Georgian Bay dominate the tourism base. The "top ten" in each are these, in descending order:

| <u>Cottaging</u> | <u>Tourism</u> | <u>Assessment</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (all over 400 households) | (all over 700 capacity) | (All over \$10 million) |
| Conger | Armour | Humphrey |
| Carling | Croft | Carling |
| Humphrey | Nipissing | Conger |
| Harrison | Perry | Harrison |
| Cowper | Foley | Nipissing |
| Foley | North Himsworth | Foley |
| McKellar | Carling | Cowper |
| Christie | Strong | Perry |
| Nipissing | Wallbridge | McKellar |
| Perry | Harrison | Christie |

Only ten municipalities or townships have more permanent households than seasonal households: Perry, McDougall, McMurrich, North Himsworth, Ryerson, South Himsworth, Strong, East Mills, Laurier, and Pringle. Nine of these are in the east area, served by Highway 11 and Highway 522. Townships with small numbers of cottages include inland townships with few lakes (e.g. Joly, South Himsworth, Pringle, Laurier) and those presently with generally poor access from rural centres and highways (e.g. Ferrie, Brown, East Burpee). All these have fewer than 50 cottage households each.

There are no comprehensive sources of data showing cottage totals over time, as the census and municipal enumeration do for permanent population and household units. Records of hydro-electric contracts to seasonal residences are useful in areas where all dwellings are connected to hydro. Many areas in Parry Sound District, especially in the Georgian Bay islands and some interior townships, have no hydro service. Likewise, tourist occupancy surveys do not provide complete information. Property assessment information will be useful over time, but 1974 is the only year presently available.

Impacts and Trends of Seasonal Population

The economic impacts of cottagers, tourists and travellers are especially great on the small and large urban centres serving them. All communities, in fact, serve and benefit, but Parry Sound, Burks Falls, Sundridge, Magnetawan, Pointe au Baril, Britt, Rosseau, McKellar, and Kearney are particularly dependent on cottage and tourist-related retail sales and services. Real estate, building supplies and contracting firms are especially active in the largest of these centres, serving seasonal demands. As the assessment figures above and in Table III-2 indicate, property taxation levied on seasonal recreational property is very important to local and District-wide public services.

Although figures are not available, a number of trends are observable in the seasonal population. Despite higher gasoline prices, economic conditions and building controls, the District of Parry Sound will continue to support growing numbers of cottagers. Tourism will remain very important and may increase as other resort areas (southern Georgian Bay, Muskoka, the Kawarthas) become more crowded and highway access from the Lake Ontario cities and the United States improves. An increasing number of presently seasonal residents are winterizing their cottages, staying up to five months of the year, and preparing to spend even more time in the District after retirement. Accessible cottage areas near urban centres and employment will probably continue to be converted gradually to full-time residences. The interest of many cottage associations in the issues under review by the Local Government Study suggests that they will take a more active role in local and District affairs in the future.

TABLE I-7 - LABOUR FORCE DISTRIBUTION (%) BY SECTOR, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND, 1971

| MUNICIPALITY OF RESIDENCE | TOTAL EMPLOYED | PRIMARY | | SECONDARY | | TERTIARY (SERVICE) SECTOR | | | | | TOTAL TERTIARY | OTHER OR NOT STATED |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Agric., Fores.,etc | Manuf. | Constr'n. | Transp. Utilit. | Trade | Finance S.Lstate | Comm'y, Personal | Public Admin. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARMOUR | 120 | 4 % | 13 % | 13 % | 8 % | 15 % | -- | 17 % | 12 % | 52 % | 17 % | |
| PARRY SOUND | 2,430 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 2 | 36 | 10 | 66 | 4 | |
| POWASSAN | 420 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 38 | 13 | 75 | 6 | |
| TROUT CREEK | 175 | -- | 20 | 3 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 58 | 3 | |
| BURKS FALLS | 345 | -- | 13 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 7 | 23 | 9 | 69 | 10 | |
| MAGNETAWAN | 90 | 11 | -- | 17 | 6 | 28 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 73 | 6 | |
| ROSELAU | 95 | -- | 16 | 21 | 11 | 11 | -- | 21 | 16 | 59 | 11 | |
| SOUTH RIVER | 415 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 24 | 1 | 29 | 6 | 65 | 3 | |
| SUNDRIDGE | 285 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 23 | 2 | 30 | -- | 67 | 11 | |
| ARMOUR | 325 | 17 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 49 | 17 | |
| CARLING | 175 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 14 | -- | 39 | 11 | 67 | 14 | |
| CHAPMAN | 110 | 27 | 9 | 18 | 5 | 14 | -- | 1 | 5 | 33 | 14 | |
| CHRISTIE | 115 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 22 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 61 | 9 | |
| FOLEY | 450 | 2 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 20 | 6 | 59 | 16 | |
| HAGLERMAN | 130 | 27 | 7 | 27 | 15 | -- | -- | 15 | 15 | 45 | 4 | |
| HUMPHREY | 265 | 6 | 6 | 21 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 34 | 2 | 61 | 9 | |
| JOLY | 40 | 13 | -- | 13 | -- | -- | -- | 37 | -- | 37 | 25 | |
| MACHAR | 120 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 12 | -- | 21 | 8 | 45 | 12 | |
| MC DOUGALL | 930 | 2 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 32 | 11 | 73 | 6 | |
| MCLELLAR | 185 | 8 | 16 | 22 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 22 | 5 | 46 | 5 | |
| MC MURRICH | 120 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 20 | 8 | -- | 28 | 4 | 60 | 12 | |
| NIPISSEING | 310 | 26 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 10 | -- | 24 | 10 | 49 | 8 | |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 795 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 3 | 21 | 15 | 67 | 3 | |
| PERRY | 295 | 7 | 17 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 40 | 15 | |
| RYLSON | 140 | 21 | 14 | 21 | -- | 3 | -- | 21 | -- | 24 | 11 | |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 450 | 27 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 10 | 50 | 5 | |
| STRONG | 395 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 18 | -- | 24 | 6 | 51 | 11 | |
| UNORGANIZED | 1,440 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 29 | 11 | 64 | 10 | |
| INDIAN RESERVES | 180 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 17 | -- | 28 | 25 | 76 | 11 | |
| GRAND TOTAL:- | 11,340 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 23 | 10 | 65 | 11 | |

SOURCE: Census of Canada, 1971.

(b) THE ECONOMY

As an introduction to the information contained in this section of the report, Table I-7 presents employment figures to indicate the type (or "sector") and location of economic activity in the District. Table I-8 compares Parry Sound District with nearby areas, to provide general trends and comparisons for the 1961 to 1971 period. These are some highlights:

- . In 1971, there were 11,340 residents of Parry Sound District employed, up 17% from 1961.
- . The number of agricultural and forestry workers has declined absolutely and in share of the total in all areas listed; fishing and trapping, mining, and quarrying are relatively stable but small sectors.
- . Manufacturing employed 1,340 District of Parry Sound residents in 1971, up only 5% from 1961.
- . The tertiary or service sector employs about two of every three workers. "Community, business and personal services" (including health care workers, teachers, etc.) employed 28% of all workers in 1971, followed by trade (mostly retail) with 14.7%, manufacturing (11.8%) and the quickly growing public administration and defence category (9.9%).

1. Primary Industries:

The term "Primary Industries" includes agriculture, commercial fishing, forestry, trapping, and mining and quarrying. The number of people employed in these activities is declining. In 1961 there were 1,437 people employed in these activities in Parry Sound District, while in 1971 the figure was 715. (See Table I-7.) The major declines have been in the farming and forestry sectors, with fishing, trapping, and mining and quarrying actually showing small but relatively insignificant increases.

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TABLE I-8 LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY DIVISION,
1961 and 1971, PARRY SOUND DISTRICT
AND OTHER DISTRICTS AND AREAS

| INDUSTRY DIVISION | Parry Sound District | | | Nipissing District | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | No. & % of Total % | | | No. & % of Total % | | |
| | 1961 | 1971 | Change | 1961 | 1971 | Change |
| <u>ALL INDUSTRIES</u> No. % | 9,700 100.0 | 11,340 100.0 | 16.9 | 22,192 100.0 | 28,325 100.0 | 27.6 |
| <u>PRIMARY</u> | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 939 9.7 | 530 4.7 | -43.6 | 925 4.2 | 460 1.6 | -50.3 |
| Forestry | 424 4.4 | 90 0.8 | -77.6 | 927 4.2 | 310 1.1 | -66.6 |
| Fishing & Trapping | 26 0.3 | 30 0.3 | 4.0 | 18 0.1 | 10 - | -44.4 |
| Mining & Quarrying | 48 0.5 | 65 -.6 | 35.4 | 244 1.1 | 630 2.2 | 158.2 |
| <u>SECONDARY</u> | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 1,279 13.2 | 1,340 11.8 | 4.8 | 3,345 15.1 | 3,340 11.8 | -1-0.1 |
| Construction | 957 9.9 | 1,095 9.7 | 14.4 | 1,483 6.7 | 1,860 6.6 | 25.4 |
| <u>TERTIARY</u> | | | | | | |
| Transport, Utilities, Communications | 1,469 15.1 | 990 8.7 | -32.6 | 3,566 16.1 | 3,130 11.0 | -12.2 |
| Retail & Wholesale Trade | 1,271 13.1 | 1,665 14.7 | 31.0 | 3,300 14.9 | 4,095 14.5 | 24.1 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 108 1.1 | 295 2.6 | 173.1 | 508 3.3 | 685 2.4 | 34.8 |
| Community, Business, Personal Services | 2,455 25.3 | 3,150 27.7 | 28.3 | 4,863 21.9 | 7,045 25.0 | 44.9 |
| Public Administr- ation & Defence | 411 4.5 | 1,120 9.9 | 154.0 | 2,283 10.3 | 3,835 13.5 | 68.0 |
| NOT STATED | 283 2.9 | 960 8.5 | 239.2 | 730 3.3 | 2,930 10.3 | 301.4 |
| TOTAL POPULATION | 29,632 | 30,244 | 2.1 | 70,568 | 78,867 | 11.8 |

SOURCE: Census of Canada, 1961 and 1971

TABLE I-8 : LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY DIVISION,
1961 and 1971, PARRY SOUND DISTRICT
AND OTHER DISTRICTS AND AREAS

| Sudbury District | | | Northeastern Ontario | | | Chisholm Twp. | Muskoka District | All Ontario |
|------------------|------------------|--------|----------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| No. & % of Total | No. & % of Total | % | No. & % of Total | No. & % of Total | % | No. & % of Total | No. & % of Total | No. & % of Total |
| 1961 | 1971 | Change | 1961 | 1971 | Change | - - | 1971 Only | - - |
| 55,254 100.0 | 76,480 100.0 | 38.4 | 176,738 100.0 | 216,010 100.0 | 22.2 | 285 100.0 | 12,420 100.0 | 8,354,360 100.0 |
| 794 1.4 | 475 0.6 | -40.2 | 6,079 3.4 | 3,370 1.6 | -44.6 | 70 24.6 | 150 1.2 | 129,905 3.9 |
| 1,538 2.8 | 330 0.3 | -78.5 | 8,364 4.7 | 2,955 1.4 | -64.7 | 5 1.8 | 50 0.4 | 8,475 0.3 |
| 23 - | 5 - | -78.3 | 183 0.1 | 120 0.1 | -34.4 | - - | 5 0.1 | 1,425 0.1 |
| 16,316 29.5 | 18,020 23.6 | 10.4 | 31,837 18.0 | 27,895 12.9 | -12.4 | - - | 35 0.3 | 40,545 1.2 |
| 7,251 13.1 | 10,055 13.1 | 38.7 | 28,461 16.1 | 34,405 15.9 | 20.9 | 35 12.3 | 1,555 12.5 | 819,335 24.4 |
| 3,089 5.6 | 5,925 7.7 | 91.8 | 11,119 6.3 | 15,225 7.0 | 36.9 | 25 8.8 | 1,455 11.7 | 205,785 6.1 |
| 4,805 8.7 | 4,720 6.2 | - 1.8 | 18,629 10.5 | 17,040 7.9 | 1-8.5 | 20 7.0 | 1,160 9.3 | 222,010 6.6 |
| 6,987 12.6 | 9,215 12.0 | 31.9 | 23,096 13.1 | 28,040 13.0 | 21.4 | 25 8.8 | 2,000 16.1 | 497,560 14.8 |
| 1,136 2.1 | 1,885 2.5 | 65.9 | 3,347 1.9 | 4,960 2.3 | 48.2 | - - | 350 2.8 | 155,510 4.6 |
| 9,302 16.8 | 14,820 19.5 | 59.3 | 31,761 18.0 | 47,085 21.8 | 48.2 | 50 17.5 | 3,595 28.9 | 787,255 23.5 |
| 2,548 4.6 | 3,620 4.7 | 42.1 | 8,659 5.0 | 15,905 7.4 | 83.7 | 25 8.8 | 935 7.5 | 247,455 7.4 |
| 1,465 2.7 | 7,405 9.8 | 405.5 | 5,203 2.9 | 18,995 8.7 | 265.1 | 30 10.5 | 1,125 9.1 | 239,095 7.2 |
| 165,862 | 198,079 | 19.4 | 535,283 | 500,370 | 8.8 | 805 | 31,938 | 7,703,106 |

TABLE I-9: AGRICULTURE IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND

General Indicators, 1961 to 1971, Farm Size, 1971
And Age of Farm Operators, 1971

| <u>General Indicator</u> | <u>1961</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>% Change 1961-1971</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Total Farmland (acres) | 251,510 | 162,858 | - 35.2 |
| Improved Land (acres) | 61,189 | 44,742 | - 26.9 |
| No. of Farms | 853 | 520 | - 39.0 |
| Total Sales | \$1,581,490 | \$2,102,120 | + 32.9 |

| <u>Size Class (acres)</u> | <u>Total Farmland</u> | | <u>Improved Land</u> | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | <u>Number of Farms</u> | <u>Cumulative Percentage</u> | <u>Number of Farms</u> | <u>Cumulative Percentage</u> |
| Under 3 | - | 0% | 34 | 7% |
| 3 - 9 | 8 | 2 | 25 | 11 |
| 10 - 69 | 15 | 4 | 176 | 45 |
| 70 - 129 | 70 | 18 | 189 | 82 |
| 130 - 179 | 38 | 26 | 47 | 91 |
| 180 - 239 | 93 | 44 | 32 | 97 |
| 240 - 399 | 150 | 73 | 15 | 99 |
| 400 - 559 | 75 | 88 | 2 | 100 |
| 560 - 759 | 34 | 94 | - | |
| 760 -1119 | 28 | 99 + | - | |
| 1120 and over | 2 | 100 | - | |
| | 513 | | 520 | |
| Average Size | 313 Acres Total | | 86 Acres Improved | |

AGE OF FARM OPERATORS, BY CLASS, 1971

| <u>Age Class</u> | <u>Number of Operators</u> | <u>Cumulative Percentage</u> |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 70 and over | 53 | 10 |
| 65 - 69 | 34 | 17 |
| 60 - 64 | 66 | 30 |
| 55 - 59 | 69 | 43 |
| 45 - 54 | 137 | 69 |
| 35 - 44 | 106 | 89 |
| 25 - 34 | 51 | 99 |
| Under 25 | 4 | 100 |
| | 520 | |

SOURCE: Census of Canada, 1971

Agriculture

The present-day pattern of agricultural activity in the Study Area has its roots in history as well as in the physical setting. The provision of free land grants beginning in the 1860's applied throughout the District but the physical setting limited agriculture to certain portions of the District.

As Atlas Map 11 indicates, most land in the Study Area is rated Class 7 for agricultural capability. Sand and clay deposits in sufficient depth over the bare rock has permitted limited agriculture in the central and east portions of the District, which are generally Class 2 to Class 5 in capability. Despite the short growing season, grain and cattle are produced in Class 2, 3, and 4 areas. The development of the Great Nipissing Road and other pioneering roads is also reflected in the present farm pattern.

Agricultural Indicators

The decline of agriculture in the 1961-1971 period is evident from Table I-9. Total farmland and the number of farms have declined by more than one-third, although the smaller decline in improved land (27%) suggests that considerable land that went out of production was unproductive. Most farms are still relatively small (73% under 400 acres total, and 82% under 130 acres improved land). Young farmers (under 35) are only 20% of all operators; 30% are sixty or older. The majority of farms are owner-operated (433 of 520 farms in 1971); eighteen farms were operated by tenants, and 69 on a combination of owned and rented land.

The 1971 earnings data indicates that most farms are income supplements to outside employment or other income sources (only 19% of farms had farm produce sales over \$5,000). Beef cattle constituted half the total sales value, with dairy products supplying one-third of the \$2.1 million dollar total.

Table I-10 indicates the agricultural base in each township and provides several indicators of the dominant areas in the District of Parry Sound and in Chisholm Township. Total farmland comprised 6.7%

TABLE I-10 AGRICULTURAL LAND USE AND INDICATORS, 1971

| TOWNSHIP | AGRICULTURAL LAND USE AND INDICATORS, 1971 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|----|-----|
| | TOTAL FARMLAND | | | | IMPROVED FARMLAND | | | INDICATORS, NO. OF FARMS, 1971 | | | | |
| | % of Area | | % Change | 1971 (acres) | % of Farm-land | % of Area | % Change 1961-1971 | Total Farms | Number of farms with | | | |
| | 1971 | 1961-1971 | Sales \$5,000+ | | | | | | Milking Machine | Hay Baler | | |
| ARMOUR | 42,035 | 8,311 | 19.8 | - 24.3 | 2,281 | 27 | 5.4 | - 42.5 | 32 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| CARLING) - 1 | 59,725 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- |
| CHAPMAN) | 46,464 | 13,518 | 28.7 | - 18.0 | 4,014 | 32 | 5.8 | - 16.1 | 33 | 12 | 3 | 12 |
| CHRISTIE | 49,920 | 5,586 | 11.2 | - 16.4 | 1,304 | 23 | 2.6 | - 18.3 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| FOLEY) | 41,600 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4 | -- | -- | -- |
|) - 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HAGERMAN) | 47,206 | 5,968 | 6.7 | - 37.5 | 1,500 | 25 | 1.7 | - 20.5 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| HUMPHREY | 40,960 | 4,368 | 10.7 | - 30.4 | 1,286 | 29 | 3.1 | 33.8 | 15 | 1 | -- | 2 |
| JOLY) - 3 | 49,459 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 | -- | -- | -- |
| MACHAR) | 46,618 | 3,517 | 3.7 | - 60.7 | 1,059 | 30 | 1.1 | - 49.3 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| MC DOUGALL | 39,270 | 3,141 | 8.0 | - 45.1 | 956 | 30 | 2.4 | - 41.6 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| MC KELLAR) - 4 | 46,029 | 7,299 | 8.2 | - 42.1 | 973 | 13 | 1.1 | - 50.1 | 20 | 1 | -- | 10 |
| MC MURRICH) | 42,701 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | -- |
| NIPISSING) - 5 | 98,099 | 23,630 | 24.1 | 32.0 | 5,992 | 25 | 6.1 | 28.8 | 62 | 10 | 10 | 30 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 27,398 | 2,556 | 9.3 | - 17.3 | 721 | 28 | 2.6 | - 61.4 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| PERRY | 48,000 | 2,155 | 4.5 | - 63.4 | 549 | 26 | 1.1 | - 57.2 | 14 | 2 | -- | 2 |
| RYERSON | 47,514 | 10,375 | 21.8 | - 48.5 | 2,866 | 28 | 6.0 | - 35.8 | 30 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 56,122 | 21,125 | 37.6 | - 22.8 | 9,744 | 39 | 14.6 | - 11.0 | 74 | 36 | 37 | 50 |
| STRONG | 39,194 | 9,849 | 25.1 | - 46.6 | 3,013 | 31 | 7.7 | - 41.3 | 31 | 4 | 3 | 18 |
| UNORGANIZED | 1,474,944 | 41,460 | 2.8 | - 49.1 | 10,016 | 24 | 0.7 | - 36.4 | 120 | 13 | 8 | 58 |
| INDIAN RESERVES | 92,314 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,441,600 | 162,858 | 6.7 | - 35.2 | 44,742 | 27.5 | 1.8 | - 26.9 | 520 | 101 | 87 | 244 |
| CHISHOLM TWP. | 54,630 | 16,020 | 29.3 | - 37.9 | 7,208 | 55.0 | 13.2 | - 30.2 | 53 | 24 | 29 | 46 |

Figures in italics are for townships paired for Census disclosure and confidentiality reasons.

1. Chapman includes data for 5 farms in Carling.
2. Hagerman includes data for 4 farms in Foley.
3. Machar includes data for 7 farms in Joly.
4. McKellar includes data for 3 farms in McMurrich.
5. Nipissing annexed Gurd township (47,233 acres) in 1969.

SOURCE:

Census of Canada, 1971, Catalogue 06-707, Table 50.

of the District's land area in 1971, down 35% from 1961. Improved farmland represented only 1.8%. From the data on farmland area, farm numbers, and high income farms (over \$5,000 reported in the Census), a ranking of townships is possible. The most important agricultural townships are South Himsworth, Chisholm, Nipissing, Chapman, Strong, Ryerson, and Armour, mainly as beef cattle, fluid milk, and grain producers. The census places all unorganized townships in Parry Sound District together. When combined, they rank ahead of any single township municipality, in most categories, including total farmland, improved farmland, number of farms and hay production. Laurier and the townships west of Nipissing are the most productive.

In most areas, agriculture as a sole income is difficult, if not impossible. In 1971, 58% of the operators reported off-farm labour, the majority exceeding six months of the year. Work driving buses, in lumbering, doing road maintenance, and other part-time or seasonal work is supplemented by income from land sales for cottages and permanent homes. While much land is marginal for economic farming, its wise management for producing food, wood and wildlife should be a component of long-range planning and detailed zoning, especially in eastern Parry Sound District where the said capability for agriculture, timber and wildlife habitats is greater than in the west.

Commercial Fishing

All Georgian Bay off the Parry Sound District is currently under license. There are twenty-six operators but only about five of these could be considered full-time fishermen. In 1972, total production was over 300,000 lb. and valued at almost \$150,000. The main fish species sought are walleye, whitefish and chub. The fish landed are transported to Owen Sound for processing.

Commercial Fur

Trapping activities occur throughout the Study Area on both Crown and patented lands. In 1973-74, there were 634 people engaged in trapping activities. Approximately one hundred and forty (22%) are considered full-time trappers, since trapping is their primary source of income during the winter. In the 1973-74 season, furs valued at \$400,000 were harvested from within the Study Area. The primary species sought are beaver, fox, and muskrat. Fur sales exceeded \$10,000 in fourteen townships, with Wallbridge, Nipissing, Henvey, and Harrison the leaders.

Timber

The timber industry in the Study Area is significant in terms of employment and land area required. Whereas many uses require the land for only relatively short periods of time, land for timber production is required for sixty to one-hundred years per rotation. Although only a small percentage of the forested land may be cut in any one year, very large forested areas are required to sustain production. In the Parry Sound District, both Crown and patented lands are important sources of timber, each supplying approximately fifty percent of requirements.

Within the Study Area there are sawmills, (see Atlas Map 16). Each mill produces at least 50,000 board feet annually and total employment is approximately 225 people. They operate an average of 175 days per year. Timber produced within the Study Area is also supplied to mills outside of the Study Area. Sawmills at Monetville and Alban in Sudbury District, in North Bay and in Muskoka are dependent on Parry Sound timber. Some of these also receive timber from Algonquin Park.

Major areas of current timber production on Crown lands are represented on Atlas Map 16 by long-term license areas. Licenses are normally granted for at least three years and for large volumes of timber. Patented lands supplying timber are not delineated on Map 16, which accordingly shows about half the producing areas. Also shown on the map are additional Crown areas currently allocated for production by the Ministry of Natural Resources' timber management plan.

There are also numerous district cutting licenses issued annually on Crown lands, to individuals requiring fuel-wood or a small volume of timber (valued at less than \$2,000). These areas change annually and have not been mapped.

Increased timber production in the District is planned for the future. It is anticipated that all suitable lands not required for other uses will be used at some point for timber production.

Mining and Quarrying

Very few District residents are employed full-time in mining and quarrying. There are no major sources of metallic or industrial minerals (except aggregates) in the Study Area. Atlas Map 16 shows the location of pits and quarries, both on Crown and private lands. These supply aggregates and crushed stone for road maintenance, buildings and other needs. Large amounts of salt and crushed stone are shipped to the District by boat through Parry Sound Harbour.

The primary industries described here have in the past provided the basis for the local economy. As times have changed and the economy has shifted away from these primary industries, their relative importance has declined. However, the importance to the District's economic balance of these primary resource activities for income supplement, seasonal employment, and good land management should not be underestimated.

2. Manufacturing:

Manufacturing in Parry Sound District employed a total of 1,390 people in 1971. This figure represents 12% of the labour force. Atlas Map 17 gives general plant locations and an indication of the number of employees. It shows that the majority of the activities are concentrated near the Town of Parry Sound and along Highway 11, particularly near the towns and villages. The map also shows the predominance of small wood-using plants, particularly on the east side. (Also see Atlas Map 16 for sawmill locations.) In 1971, 525 employees worked in wood-related concerns (39% of the manufacturing labour force). As economic conditions changed and the supply of required raw materials dwindled, many mills closed or declined. However, wood-using plants in Burks Falls, Port Loring, Britt, Sundridge, Parry Sound and other centres are still important local employers and are in most cases the only large local plant. More recent plants producing wood homes, furniture and excelsior are now located near the Parry Sound urban area.

Food and beverage industries -- such as feed mills and dairies -- serve local markets only, and are not likely to expand significantly in the future.

Most of the non-wood-using factories are located in McDougall Township (CIL explosives) and Foley Township (Rockwell International wheel cover plant, Shaw-Almex etc.), employing town and township residents. Three industries are locating or are under construction (Shur-Pack, Muskoka Steel and Mikron Electronics) in the industrial park shared by Carling, McDougall and Parry Sound, which is located off Woods Road in northern Carling Township, due to the promotional efforts of the Parry Sound Area Industrial Park Board. They are expected to employ 200 people within a year. An additional five firms, of a secondary manufacturing or service type, are apparently interested in serviced land there, and are awaiting Northern Ontario Development Corporation grants and the outcome of Provincial-Federal (DREE) decisions on servicing grants.

Industries in North Bay attract many employees resident in north-east Parry Sound District and Chisholm Township. Huntsville plants draw workers from the south-east area. The competition for industries, however, will remain stiff. North Bay already has a large industrial base of over 50 manufacturing firms, wide-reaching transportation links, and a developed infrastructure of city amenities and municipal services. The strength of local government in Sudbury Region and Muskoka District, and their preparation of official plan policies, will produce servicing and "promotional" plans that may offset efforts by Parry Sound municipalities. The larger, unionized factories in these places, moreover, create a further demand for associated skills, and generally offer better wages than most service industries. These patterns have led to inter-municipal, co-operative attempts to attract the secondary industry which, it is felt, is essential to broaden the District's own industrial base and to curb the out-migration of workers and recent high school graduates. This is the case in the small urban centres on Highway 11 and in the Parry Sound urban area.

Detailed studies of industrial development capability will undoubtedly be part of a District-wide program of Official Plan preparation. Experience in Midland and in other slow growth areas suggests that very

large Provincial and Federal investments for services are required, but that even these do not automatically guarantee sufficient numbers of new plants, stability, and diversification in small centres. In any case, the present state of the economy, public sector constraint conditions, and the application of "growth pole" regional planning principles, suggest that the larger urban centres designed as "strategic" to the overall regional economy will receive first attention. North Bay, Huntsville, and Parry Sound are the candidates for grants and other incentives and improvements which are most likely to have impacts on the Study Area. Discussions between the Federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and the Province of Ontario are underway concerning the financing of water and sewage services for the Carling Industrial Park. The implications of development of the Carling Industrial Park are of crucial importance to west Parry Sound District. They are discussed in more detail in the planning and development section of this Report.

3. Construction:

The construction industry employed 1,095 District residents in 1971 (10% of the labour force, which is well above the regional and provincial average). The category includes workers involved in the building of permanent residences, seasonal homes, other buildings, general contracting, and road construction.

The 1960's and early 1970's saw a summer home-building boom in the District, which is now tapering off as good sites are developed and as financing and Provincial and local regulations become tighter. Most of this cottage boom took place in the major inner lake systems (Ahmic-Cecebe Lakes, Conger and Humphrey townships, etc.) and in the Georgian Bay archipelago. Lakeshore building and conversions to year-round dwellings are increasing near the urban centres and will probably continue in most accessible areas unless zoning restricts them to specified locations. A related sector is the building and improvement of highways and local access and subdivision roads. Provincial highway improvements such as bypasses, four-laning, and alignment improvements in the future may

TABLE 1-11 BUILDING PERMITS 1969, 1971, 1973

| MUNICIPALITY | TABLE I-11 BUILDING PERMITS 1969, 1971, 1973 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------|------|------|---------------------|------|------|--------------|------|------|---------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | New & Renovated | | | | | | Conversions | | | | | | Commercial, Industrial | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Permanent Dwellings | | | New Cottages | | | To Year-Round | | | Institutional | | | | | |
| | 1973 | 1971 | 1969 | 1973 | 1971 | 1969 | 1973 | 1971 | 1969 | 1973 | 1971 | 1969 | 1973 | 1971 | 1969 | 1973 | 1971 | 1969 |
| KEARNEY | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARRY SOUND | 57 | 74 | 66 | 40 | 57 | 48 | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| POWASSAN | 34 | 37 | 16 | 32 | 35 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| TROUT CREEK | 13 | 16 | 7 | 13 | 16 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BURKS FALLS | 19 | 16 | -- | 19 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| MAGNETAWAN | 17 | | | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROSSEAU | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 0 | | |
| SOUTH RIVER | 21 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| SUNDRIDGE | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARMOUR | No Data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CARLING | 47 | 43 | 55 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 22 | 31 | | | 11 | 30 | 12 | | | | |
| CHAPMAN | 34 | 21 | | 6 | | | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHRISTIE | 122 | 78 | | 61 | 39 | | 57 | 37 | | | | | 4 | 2 | | | | |
| FOLEY | 93 | 69 | 100 | 29 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 12 | 32 | | | 26 | 24 | 16 | | 16 | 13 | 8 |
| HAGERMAN | 74 | 64 | 47 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 70 | 60 | 44 | | | 2 | 6 | 2 | | | | |
| HUMPHREY | 78 | 100 | 71 | 20 | 16 | 11 | 52 | 47 | 33 | | | 27 | | 37 | | | | |
| JOLY | 25 | 3 | | 6 | | | 12 | | | | | | 6 | | | 1 | | |
| MACHAR | No Data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MC DOUGALL | 55 | 40 | | 44 | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MC KELLAR | 86 | 23 | | 33 | | | 51 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| MC MURRICH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NIPISSING | 75 | 32 | 35 | 32 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 20 | | | 1 | 23 | 12 | | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 78 | 60 | 70 | 72 | 50 | 59 | 5 | 2 | 7 | | | | 1 | 8 | | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| PERRY | 12 | 22 | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RYERSON | No Data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 15 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | |
| STRONG | 28 | 26 | 31 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 7 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |

NOTES: Italicized figures are from Census. Blank spaces indicate no data.

SOURCE: Survey of municipalities; Building Permits (annual), Census of Canada

involve some local labour. As in other industries, construction and contracting supplies a seasonal and supplementary source of income to many District residents. Because of the lack of large projects on a continuing basis, local firms and individuals tend to be generalists and quite adaptable to most local requirements.

Several spatial patterns appear from Table I-7. For example, construction workers who are living in the townships form a larger percentage of their municipality's work force than urban residents. Hagerman, Perry, McKellar, Ryerson and Humphrey all have at least twice the District average of 10% of total employment in the Construction sector, cottage building and road work probably accounted for this 1971 pattern.

Table I-11 contains building permit data by municipality. This is not a complete list, since municipal data is incomplete (especially in Canada Census publications) and since no building permits are required in unorganized territory (except in the Georgian Bay islands and shoreline which are presently under a Provincial zoning order). It does show the areas of considerable cottage activity (for example, in Hagerman, Christie, and McKellar) and the combined cottage and cottage conversion activity in such townships as Humphrey, Foley, and Carling. Table I-11 also shows the large volume of new and renovated permanent home-building which is especially interesting in the townships near the large centres of Parry Sound and North Bay (in Foley and Christie and North Himsworth, respectively).

4. Tertiary or Service Industries:

Various categories within the "tertiary" or service sector now employ two of every three Parry Sound District workers (65% in 1971 census). Each category of this sector is analyzed briefly below, starting with the dominant "community, business and personal services" category, to indicate basic District employment patterns. Of special importance to the District -- far out of proportion to its actual employment effect -- is the tourism and recreation industry. Results of an inventory of tourist establishments done by the Study staff are reported here.

TABLE I-12: EMPLOYMENT IN COMMUNITY, PERSONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICE CATEGORY, 1971

| MUNICIPALITY | ALL SERVICES | | EDUCATION | | HEALTH WELFARE | | PERSONAL | | ACCOMMODATION FOOD | | OTHER SERVICE INDUSTRIES | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|----------|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| | Total Employed | % Munic. | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| KEARNEY | 20 | 17% | 10 | 50% | 5 | 25% | 5 | 25% | - | - | - | - |
| PARRY SOUND | 890 | 36 | 200 | 22 | 380 | 43 | 60 | 7 | 155 | 17% | 95 | 11% |
| POWASSAN | 160 | 38 | 50 | 31 | 45 | 28 | 20 | 13 | 20 | 13 | 25 | 16 |
| TROUT CREEK | 30 | 17 | 15 | 50 | 5 | 17 | - | - | 10 | 33 | - | - |
| BURKS FALLS | 80 | 23% | 30 | 37% | 5 | 6% | 5 | 6% | 25 | 31% | 15 | 19% |
| MAGNETAWAN | 15 | 17 | 5 | 33 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 67 | - | - |
| ROSSEAU | 20 | 21 | 20 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SOUTH RIVER | 120 | 29 | 55 | 46 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 30 | 25 | 15 | 12 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 85 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 24 | 15 | 18 | 10 | 12 |
| ARMOUR | 65 | 20% | 15 | 23% | 20 | 31% | 10 | 15% | 15 | 23% | 5 | 8% |
| CARLING | 50 | 39 | - | - | 15 | 30 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| CHAPMAN | 10 | 23 | 5 | 50 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 50 | - | - |
| CHRISTIE | 15 | 13 | 5 | 33 | 5 | 33 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 33 |
| FOLEY | 90 | 20 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 28 | 10 | 11 | 35 | 39 | 15 | 16 |
| HAGERMAN | 20 | 15% | 10 | 50% | - | - | - | - | 10 | 50% | - | - |
| HUMPHREY | 90 | 34 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 6% | 10 | 11% | 45 | 50 | 20 | 22% |
| JOLY | 15 | 27 | 5 | 25 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 75 | - | - |
| MACHAR | 25 | 21 | 5 | 20 | 10 | 40 | - | - | 10 | 40 | - | - |
| MC DOUGALL | 295 | 32 | 35 | 12 | 100 | 34 | 25 | 8 | 90 | 31 | 45 | 15 |
| MCKELLAR | 40 | 22% | 5 | 12% | 25 | 63% | 10 | 25% | - | - | - | - |
| MC MURRICH | 35 | 25 | 5 | 14 | - | - | 15 | 43 | 10 | 29 | 5 | 14% |
| NIPISSING | 75 | 34 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 34 | 47 | 5 | 7 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 170 | 21 | 35 | 21 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 90 | 53 | 20 | 12 |
| PERRY | 30 | 10% | 5 | 17% | - | - | 15 | 17% | 10 | 3% | 10 | 3% |
| RYERSON | 30 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | 83 | 5 | 17 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 95 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 35 | 38 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 |
| STRONG | 95 | 24 | 40 | 42 | - | - | 10 | 11 | 40 | 42 | 5 | 5 |
| UNORGANIZED INDIAN RESERVES | 410 | 29 | 65 | 16 | 30 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 230 | 56 | 70 | 17 |
| | 500 | 28 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 10 | 20 | 40 | 25 | 50 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3150 | 28% | 700 | 22% | 770 | 24% | 270 | 9% | 965 | 31% | 445 | 14% |

SOURCE: 1971 Census ; Statistics Canada.

Community, Personal and Business Services

Service industries are the largest employers in the District (28% of the 1971 labour force resident in Parry Sound District). This category includes accommodation and food services, health, education and welfare, and personal services. Accommodation and food services form the largest part of the services census category, indicating the importance to the District's economy of tourism and hospitality. However, the combined "health" and "education and welfare" groups of public sector employees are a much larger 46% of the services work force. In fact, Parry Sound District General Hospital is the largest single employer in the Study Area, followed by the two boards of education. (The CIL explosives plant in Nobel and Rockwell's wheel cover plant in Foley are close behind.) The "personal services" category, including lawyers, accountants, hairdressers, etc. is only 9% of the services total (2% of the District total).

Table I-12 indicates the municipality of residence of service workers. Care should be used in interpreting the data since the figures are by place of residence, not place of employment, and since some totals are very small and therefore unduly influenced by new or discontinued employment opportunities. However, some overall patterns are apparent. Education is the dominant category in seven of the nine urban centres and in five townships. Health and social services are the largest employer in these places: Parry Sound, McDougall, Carling, Christie, and McKellar (all in the Parry Sound hospitals labour market area); in Armour Township (Medical Centre and Red Cross Hospital in Burks Falls); and in South Himsworth (most are probably commuters to North Bay's psychiatric and general hospitals). "Personal Services" is the major category in McKellar and McMurrich, two townships with relatively small labour forces. Accommodation and food services are the major group in Magnetawan, in ten townships and in the unorganized territory.

Retail and Wholesale Trade

Next in importance to the service category, in terms of employment, is the trade category. It employed 1,665 Parry Sound District residents in 1971. Its increase over 1961 reflects the increasing importance of retail sales to seasonal residents, vacationers, and travellers, since the permanent population has remained fairly stable. General examination of census figures (with the warning, again, that Table I-12 indicates employment by place of residence and not place of work) and of recent surveys conducted by the two high schools indicates that the Town of Parry Sound (and the adjacent Parry Sound Mall in McDougall Township) is the market centre for the whole west area, for all but local shopping needs. Huntsville, Burks Falls, Sundridge, South River, Powassan, and North Bay serve the eastern area. For durable and expensive purchases (as well as for professional services), such large cities outside the Study Area as North Bay, Huntsville, Barrie, Orillia, and Toronto are important. The automobile trade in Sundridge is a local exception to this general pattern. Port Loring and area, Magnetawan, and Britt in particular are also important retail centres for local and increasing seasonal markets. The smaller urban centres and highway commercial outlets outside these communities are of limited area-wide importance. A good indicator of the ranking of Study Area centres for trade is the amount of commercial and industrial property assessment, which is illustrated in Atlas Map 15.

Public Administration and Defence

The growing importance of public sector employment in education and health institutions was stated above as a key part of the services category. The census category for "public administration and defence" registered a 1961-1971 growth rate of 154%, close to but more important than the financial category increase because of the public category's larger employment (1,120 in 1971, or 10% of the District's employment). Although there has been some growth in municipal staff, by far the greatest full-time increase has been in Provincial functions. Highways, police, natural resources and property assessment programs in the

District are important employers as well as important public services. Chapter II discusses the administrative framework (especially geographical) of Provincial functions and indicates the dominance of North Bay, Parry Sound, Huntsville, and Sudbury as area or regional centres. Each of these is also a Federal facility centre. North Bay is a major Department of National Defence centre. Burks Falls and Powassan are minor centres for a mixture of Provincial (Ontario Provincial Police, Ministry of Natural Resources) and Federal (Post Office) services.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

This category, employing almost 300 residents in 1971, showed the largest 1961 to 1971 growth of any category (173%). Again, this can be attributed to recreation and cottage property sales activity (centred in Parry Sound and Burks Falls) and to related service demands such as cottage and boat insurance, as much as to growth in firms or institutions serving permanent residents alone. However, this growth is tapering off now, and the activity of non-District firms and institutions based in Toronto, North Bay, and Huntsville is still very important.

Transportation, Utilities and Communications

This category's significant drop in employment (32.6% from 1961 levels) is a result of national declines in employment by the two major railways. However, some centres in and near the Study Area still have considerable area-wide importance in the transportation and communications field. North Bay, Huntsville, and Parry Sound are each important centres for Bell Telephone, Ontario Hydro and local utilities. The Parry Sound urban area is a major marine centre for the Georgian Bay (Transport depot; oil, salt and iron pellet trans-shipment) and is increasingly busy as the main recreational boating access and service point. The school transportation needs of the Study Area are large, and employ considerable numbers of residents, most on a part-time basis.

5. Tourism

The District of Parry Sound is recognized as a major tourism area, for cottaging, boating, fishing and other activities.

This section of the Report presents information on one important aspect of the tourist economy -- the commercial establishments offering accommodation and other services to the travelling and vacationing public. During the course of its work, the Local Government Study staff undertook an inventory of all present tourist establishments by township and municipality, with the assistance of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism. Previously, information on establishment type, size and location had not been available in one inventory or map. Tables II-13 and II-14 and Atlas Map 19 show the results of this inventory.

The direct benefits to the Study Area of its tourism industry go to the owners of tourist establishments; to retail stores in the tourist areas and along the main highways; and to residents employed in the establishments. Since most of the resorts are small, family operations, the employment benefits are not as great as the first two categories. Indirect benefits include the attraction of new residents and cottage owners to the area; the sales of land, boats and other major purchases and to the broadening of the economic base of the Study Area.

At the end of 1975, a total of 457 establishments were licensed in the Study Area, either by the Ministry of Industry and Tourism or by the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario. They had a total of 6,160 "accommodation units", including hotel and motel rooms, separate rooms in lodges, cabins, cottages, and tent and trailer sites. These units have an estimated capacity of 21,392 people. This is based on estimates of two people per room, three people per campsite and five people per cabin or cottage.

Tables II-13 and II-14 don't include the six Provincial Parks in the Study Area. In 1974, they had a total of 2,276 camping sites. Using the figure of three people per site, this produces an estimate of over 6,800 additional visitors that can be accommodated in tourist establishments in the Study Area.

In terms of total numbers of all types of tourist accommodation units, the major municipalities are, in descending order, as follows: Armour, Foley, Nipissing, Perry, Strong, North Himsworth, Carling, Humphrey and McDougall. Each of these offer more than 200 units. In addition, the unorganized townships of Croft, McKenzie, and Wallbridge contain more than 200 tourist units, closely followed by Wilson, Harrison, and Proudfoot. These units, however, are of many types, ranging from campsites to roadside motels to hotels licensed by The Liquor Licence Board of Ontario.

In 1975, there were 20 liquor-licensed establishments in the District (mostly hotels). They are located in most of the urban municipalities and in several unincorporated villages; five are located in unorganized territory. The only centres with more than one licenced facility are Parry Sound, with four, and Callander (North Himsworth), whose proximity to the North Bay trade sustains three.

Motel accommodation tends naturally to be located on major highways. Be contrast with Highway 11, the number of motels along Highway 69 would indicate that the west side of the District attracts many more stopovers. A total of 25 motels offering 290 units, are located in the Study Area, of which seven establishments containing a total of 48 units are in unorganized territory. Sixty-nine units are located in McDougall, 36 in Foley, 29 in Parry Sound, 24 in Humphrey, and 16 in McKellar, with 18 and 14 units in the unorganized townships of Harrison and Conger respectively. South Himsworth, with 30 units, is the major motel spot on the east side.

Family, fishing, and hunting lodges are largely a thing of the past in the District. The Georgian Bay shoreline, for example, has a number of old, empty lodge buildings. Only eleven establishments were classed as lodges, most of them in built-up rather than remote areas. Most former central lodges still in operation have cabins and a camping site to attract families.

While cabins and cottages play a role in overnight travel accommodation, they also attract many families who vacation in Parry Sound for a week or more during the summer. Accordingly, rental cabins and cottages have been established in most of the organized and unorganized townships of the District. Of these, the most important are Nipissing (with 136 units offered by 21 tourist operators), Carling (with 130 units offered by 16 tourist operators), Armour (with 129 units offered by 18 tourist operators), North Himsworth (with 125 units offered by 17 tourist operators), Perry (with 108 units offered by 15 tourist operators), and McKellar (with 62 units offered by 13 tourist operators). In unorganized territory, 14 Patterson establishments offer 106 units, 11 Harrison establishments offer 89 units, 9 establishments in Wilson offer 83 units and 8 establishments in Henvey offer 56 units. In general three areas of the District of Parry Sound dominate cabin/cottage activity. (1) Many of the Georgian Bay shoreline townships (e.g. Carling, Cowper, Harrison) have cabin establishments for a combination of family, fishing and Bay-based boating holidays. (2) The small and medium-sized lakes of the upper Magnetawan area, including Armour and Perry townships, are the locations of small family-type cottage establishments mostly of the "housekeeping variety". (3) The south shore of Lake Nipissing and the Pickerel River system, (including North Himsworth, Nipissing, Patterson, Hardy and Wilson townships) have large concentrations and numbers of outfitting establishments, providing fishermen with accommodation, guides, boats and bait. The more remote camps tend to be larger than the family-type facilities near the highways.

Tent and trailer camping sites constitute the largest single class of tourist accommodation in the Study Area, offering 46% of the total number of units. Of these 2,856 camping sites, 40% are run in conjunction with another type of accommodation, such as cabins or a lodge. Campsites, like cabins, are located in most of the townships, both organized and unorganized, and serve both the travelling public along major routes as well as fisherman, hunters, and family vacations. The larger

campgrounds with facilities for trailers as well as a variety of recreation services, far better in terms of recamping rate and length of stay than the smaller campgrounds.

Armour Township, with 350 campsites available, is the leading municipality in this respect, followed by Foley with 228, Strong with 215, Perry with 140, Nipissing with 109, and North Himsworth, Chapman, McDougall, Humphrey, and Carling. In the unorganized areas, Croft offers 412 sites, followed by McKenzie with 158, Proudfoot with 123, Wallbridge with 120, Ferguson, and Lount. Neighick (Beaver) Lake in Croft Township is a small lake with the largest concentration of campsites in the Study Area.

Very few of the establishments are open year-round. However, the overwhelming dominance of small, short-season (June to September) resorts does not indicate a weakness in the District's tourism industry. A longer open season is not profitable since the clients (mostly vacationing families) and the owners (many of whom are local or out-of-District residents with other jobs) are available only during the summer or for short "breaks" for snowmobiling, hunting, or fishing.

However, there is only a handful of large "distinction-type" resorts offering a variety of activities and accommodation types throughout the year. This type of resort, associated largely with Muskoka, takes considerable investment. It is likely that, compared to Muskoka and Haliburton, the longer trips from Toronto and other major centres and the comparatively small lakes, will prevent much further investment in large lakeside family or convention resorts of the "Muskoka type". Tourism activity in the Study Area will probably remain tied to small establishments, offering scenery, comparative remoteness, and quiet surroundings rather than a large range of facilities.

TABLE I-13 TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS 1975
BY INDIVIDUAL MUNICIPALITY IN STUDY AREA

| MUNICIPALITY | TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION UNITS | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| | TOTALS | | | | | | |
| | No. of Est. | Units (1) | Estimated Capacity (2) | Rooms H-M | Lodge | Cabins/ Cottages | Camp Sites |
| KEARNEY | 1 | 14 | 71 | | | 6 | 8 |
| PARRY SOUND | 8 | 128 | 281 | 91 | 22 | 15 | |
| POWASSAN | 1 | * | * | * | | | |
| TROUT CREEK | 1 | 14 | 28 | 14 | | | |
| BURKS FALLS | 3 | 74 | 193 | 39 | | 5 | 30 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 1 | 3 | 6 | | 3 | | |
| ROSSEAU | 1 | 12 | 24 | 12 | | | |
| SOUTH RIVER | 1 | * | * | * | | | |
| SUNDRIDGE | 2 | 58 | 149 | | 47 | 11 | |
| ARMOUR | 25 | 523 | 1,699 | 10 | 27 | 136 | 350 |
| CARLING | 22 | 233 | 1,009 | | | 155 | 78 |
| CHAPMAN | 14 | 145 | 563 | | 4 | 56 | 85 |
| CHRISTIE | 7 | 73 | 295 | | | 38 | 35 |
| FOLEY | 19 | 361 | 1,151 | 46 | 20 | 67 | 228 |
| HAGERMAN | 9 | 53 | 266 | | 12 | 41 | |
| HUMPHREY | 15 | 203 | 696 | 39 | 14 | 70 | 80 |
| JOLY | 1 | 6 | 28 | | | 6 | |
| MACHAR | 7 | 91 | 297 | 8 | 6 | 19 | 58 |
| MC DOUGALL | 12 | 202 | 643 | 69 | | 53 | 80 |
| MC KELLAR | 16 | 128 | 492 | 16 | | 62 | 50 |
| MC MURRICH | 3 | 18 | 60 | 10 | | 8 | |
| NIPISSING | 32 | 344 | 1,359 | | 27 | 208 | 109 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 23 | 288 | 1,070* | 54* | 8 | 136 | 90 |
| PERRY | 24 | 308 | 1,189 | | 32 | 136 | 140 |
| RYERSON | 10 | 96 | 380 | | 9 | 62 | 25 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 3 | 80 | 226 | 30 | | | 50 |
| STRONG | 11 | 301 | 953 | 7 | 15 | 64 | 215 |
| TOTAL | 272 | 3,756 | 13,128* | 445* | 246 | 1,354 | 1,711 |
| CHISHOLM TWP. | 2 | 9+ | | | 2 | 7 | |
| UNORGANIZED AREA | 183 | 2,395 | 8,264 | 80 | 284 | 886 | 1,145 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 457 | 6,160 | 21,392 | 525 | 532 | 2,247 | 2,856 |

NOTES: (1)* Size and capacity data for 4 LLBO establishments not available (municipalities indicated by *).
(2) Italicized numbers are estimates: 2 persons per hotel, motel or lodge room; 3 persons per campsite; 5 persons per cabin. Others are from Industry and Tourism files (not italicized).

| M U N ' Y | TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS 1975 BY INDIVIDUAL MUNICIPALITY IN STUDY AREA | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|------|--------|---------------|
| | NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, ⁽³⁾ BY CATEGORY | | | | | | | | |
| | LLBO ⁽¹⁾ | | | Cabins/ Cottages | Camping ⁽⁴⁾ | Mixed Types | | | |
| | Hotels (Rooms) | Motels (Units) | Lodges (Rooms) | (Bldgs.) | Parks (Sites) | No. | Rms. | Bldgs. | Camp Sites |
| K | | | | | | 1 | | 6 | 8 |
| PS | 4-62 | 2-29 | 1-22 | 1-15 | | | | | |
| P | 1-* | | | | | | | | |
| TC | 1-14 | | | | | | | | |
| BF | 1-25 | 1-14 | | | | 1 | | 5 | 30 |
| M | | | 1-3 | | | | | | |
| R | 1-12 | | | | | | | | |
| SR | 1-* | | | | | | | | |
| SU | | | | 1-6 | | 1 | 47 | 5 | |
| A | | 1-10 | 1-27 | 18-129 | 3-246 | 2 | | 7 | 104 |
| CA | | | | 16-130 | 2-34 | 4 | | 25 | 44 |
| CP | | | | 9-40 | 2-35 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 50 |
| CR | | | | 5-24 | | 2 | | 14 | 35 |
| F | 1-11 | 3-35 | | 6-35 | 2-135 | 7 | 20 | 32 | 93 |
| HA | | | 1-10 | 7-35 | | 1 | 2 | 6 | |
| HU | 1-15 | 2-24 | | 8-52 | 2-80 | 2 | 14 | 18 | |
| J | | | | 1-6 | | | | | |
| MA | | 1-8 | | 3-10 | 1-30 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 28 |
| MD | | 4-69 | | 6-48 | 1-50 | 1 | | 5 | 30 |
| MK | | 1-16 | | 13-62 | 2-50 | | | | |
| MM | 1-10 | | | 2-8 | | | | | |
| N | | | | 21-136 | 2-69 | 9 | 27 | 72 | 40 |
| NH | 3-54* | | | 17-125 | 1-60 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 30 |
| P | | | 3-26 | 15-108 | 2-63 | 4 | 6 | 28 | 77 |
| R | | | | 8-41 | | 2 | 9 | 21 | 25 |
| SH | | 2-30 | | | 1-50 | | | | |
| ST | | 1-7 | | 5-43 | 2-185 | 3 | 15 | 21 | 30 |
| T | 15-203* | 18-242 | 7-88 | 162-1053 | 23-1087 | 47 | 158 | 301 | 624 |
| CH | | | | 1- n.i. | | 1 | 2 | 7 | |
| U | 5-33* | 7-48 | 4-33 | 106-645 | 16-630 | 45 | 251 | 241 | 515 |
| GT | 20-236 | 25-290 | 11-121 | 269-1698 | 39-1717 | 93 | 411 | 549 | 1,139 |

NOTES : (3) Establishments licensed by Ministry of Industry and Tourism or by Liquor License Board of Ontario (LLBO) as of December 1975.

(4) Does not include Provincial Parks.

n.i. No information

SOURCE: Ministry of Industry and Tourism.

TABLE I-14 TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS
IN UNORGANIZED TERRITORY, 1975

| GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP | TOTALS | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | No. of Est. | Units (2) | Estimated Capacity (3) | TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION UNITS | | | |
| | | | | Rooms | | Cabins/ | Camp |
| | | | | H-M | Lodge | Cottages | Sites |
| BETHUNE | 3 | 18 | 96 | | | 11 | 7 |
| BLAIR | 3 | 36 | 108 | 20 | | 11 | 5 |
| BROWN | 2 | * | * | | | * | |
| BURTON | 0 | | | | | | |
| CONGER | 17 | 109 | 361 | 14 | 47 | 48 | |
| COWPER | 4 | 28 | 116 | | 8 | 20 | |
| CROFT | 12 | 476 | 1,462* | * | 28 | 36 | 412 |
| EAST BURPEE | 0 | | | | | | |
| EAST MILLS | 10 | 93 | 325* | * | 5 | 38 | 50 |
| FERGUSON | 3 | 93 | 385 | | | 3 | 90 |
| FERRIE | 0 | | | | | | |
| HARDY | 5 | 34 | 185 | | | 34 | |
| HARRISON | 19 | 186 | 728 | 36 | 20 | 113 | 17 |
| HENVEY | 12 | 93 | 375 | 17 | 13 | 63 | |
| LAURIER | 0 | | | | | | |
| LOUNT | 4 | 87 | 297 | | | 8 | 79 |
| MC CONKEY | 6 | 54 | 219 | | 16 | 29 | 9 |
| MC KENZIE | 7 | 223 | 722 | | 39 | 26 | 158 |
| MONTEITH | 2 | 6 | 34 | | | 6 | |
| MOWAT | 7 | 64 | 581 | 6 | 7 | 51 | |
| PATTERSON | 17 | 147 | 579 | | 6 | 120 | 21 |
| PRINGLE | 5 | 41 | 152 | | 7 | 24 | 10 |
| PROUDFOOT | 10 | 171 | 453 | | 5 | 43 | 123 |
| SHAWANAGA | 3 | 32 | 130 | | | 17 | 15 |
| SPENCE | 0 | | | | | | |
| WALLBRIDGE | 16 | 212 | 736 | * | 28 | 64 | 120 |
| WILSON | 16 | 192 | 619 | 7* | 35 | 121 | 29 |
| TOTAL - UNORGANIZED TERRITORY | 183 | 2,395 | 8,264 | 80* | 284 | 886 | 1,145 |

- NOTES: (1) The four geographic townships within the Study Area but in Nipissing District (Ballantyne, Paxton, Butt and McCraney) have no commercial establishments.
- (2) * Size and capacity data for 3 LLBO establishments and two camps in Brown township not available.
- (3) Italicized numbers are estimates: 2 persons per hotel, motel or lodge room; 3 persons per campsite; 5 persons per cabin. Others are from Industry and Tourism files.

SOURCE : Ministry of Industry and Tourism.

| T W P. | TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS 1975 IN UNORGANIZED TERRITORY | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------|--------|---------------|
| | NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, ⁽³⁾ BY CATEGORY | | | | | | | | |
| | LLBO | | | | Camping ⁽⁴⁾ | Mixed Types | | | |
| | Hotels (Rooms) | Motels (Units) | Lodges (Rooms) | Cabins/ Cottages (Bldgs.) | Parks (Sites) | No. | Rms. | Bldgs. | Camp Sites |
| BE | | | | 2-11 | 1-7 | | | | |
| BL | | | 1-13 | | | 2 | 7 | 11 | 5 |
| BR | | | | 2-* | | | | | |
| BV | | | | | | | | | |
| CG | | 2-14 | 1-6 | 9-34 | | 5 | 41 | 14 | |
| CW | | | | 3-15 | | 1 | 8 | 5 | |
| CR | 1-* | | | 4-16 | 4-262+ | 3 | 28 | 20 | 150 |
| EB | | | | | | | | | |
| EM | 1-* | | | 7-34 | 1-50 | 1 | 5 | 4 | |
| F | | | | 1-3 | 2-90 | | | | |
| FE | | | | | | | | | |
| HY | | | | 5-34 | | | | | |
| HS | 1-18 | 2-18 | | 11-89 | | 5 | 20 | 24 | 17 |
| HE | 1-15 | 1-2 | | 8-56 | | 2 | 13 | 7 | |
| LA | | | | | | | | | |
| LO | | | | 1-2 | 2-67 | 1 | | 6 | 12 |
| MC | | | 1-9 | 3-20 | | 2 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| MK | | | | 3-15 | | 4 | 39 | 11 | 158 |
| MO | | | | 2-6 | | | | | |
| MW | | 1-6 | | 4-36 | | 2 | 7 | 15 | |
| PA | | | | 14-106 | 1-14 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 7 |
| PR | | | | 3-15 | 1-10 | 1 | 7 | 9 | |
| PT | | | | 5-24 | 2-100 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 23 |
| SH | | | | 1-7 | | 2 | | 10 | 15 |
| SP | | | | | | | | | |
| WA | 1-* | | | 9-39 | 1-15 | 5 | 28 | 25 | 105 |
| WI | | 1-7 | 1-5 | 9-83 | 1-15 | 4 | 30 | 38 | 14 |
| U | 5-33* | 7-48 | 4-33 | 106-645 | 16-630 | 45 | 251 | 241 | 515 |

NOTES: (3) Establishments licensed by Ministry of Industry and Tourism or by Liquor License Board of Ontario (LLBO) as of December 1975.

(4) Does not include Provincial Parks.

SOURCE: Ministry of Industry and Tourism.

5. Transportation Facilities:

Road Transportation

High-quality road access and links with other areas play an essential "enabling" role in the economic make-up of every area. Examples of this role are not hard to find in the Study Area.

The early efforts to hack the "great" settlement roads through the wilderness, and to lay out a system of concession roads, has made possible the growth of a vital agricultural economy throughout the country. The Great Nipissing Road provides a local example. In the post-war era, the strong trend toward truck cargo has lent extreme importance to road links for industrial development. For example, the progressive completion of Highway 400, which reached Barrie in 1952, has caused Barrie, Orillia, and Gravenhurst, each in turn, to sprout a growth of mixed industry. Needless to say, faster driving times northward and a complete network of local roads, have been a major factor for tourism and cottage development in Parry Sound District in recent decades. The various types of road and other transportation facilities are shown in Atlas Map 21.

The vast majority of visitors to the Study Area arrive via the two major north-south corridors, Highway 11 and Highway 69. Although these two routes also provide much of the linkage between communities within the District, Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MTC) statistics show that on both highway corridors a majority of trips are over 50 miles and a substantial number are over 200 miles. Atlas Map 22, referring to 1973 traffic volumes, shows the decidedly seasonal character of highway use, as well as the volume of traffic generated by centres such as North Bay and Parry Sound and by the small towns and villages along Highway 11.

In light of these patterns, the Muskoka-Parry Sound Highway Planning Study recommended in 1972 that Highways 11 and 69 be upgraded to an "arterial" level. Designed for relatively large volumes of traffic at relatively high speeds, much of it "through" traffic, they would be characterized by four-laning, bypassing of communities along the route, and restricted access to abutting properties.

Work on a Highway 11 bypass at Burks Falls is now underway. Very recently, MTC publicized a proposal for a four-lane route from Burks Falls to Powassan bypassing the intervening communities of Sundridge and South River. The Ministry, however, has not scheduled the undertaking of this proposal, because of competing priorities in the rest of the Province, and a shortage of funds, so that it will be a number of years before work begins.

The 1972 plan also recommended that Highways 532 and 124 be upgraded to serve as "collectors" of traffic toward the north-south arterial routes and toward the urban centres. Also recommended as an east-west "collector" is a combination of Highways 534 and 522 (extended west by bridging the "S" Narrows and improving Lost Channel Road) designed to serve an area which is considered to possess relatively untapped resources for recreational development.

The Muskoka-Parry Sound Highway Planning Study suggested that its recommended projects be given the following priority:

- FIRST: Hwy. 11 - bypass at Burks Falls
Hwy. 124 - rebuilding of various sections
Hwy. 141 - a section at Rosseau
- SECOND: Hwys. 69 & 103 - four-laning from Hwy. 12 to
Parry Sound
- THIRD: Hwy. 11 - improvements as required from
Huntsville to North Bay
Hwy. 69 - improvements as required from
Parry Sound to French River
Hwy. 522 - westerly extension from Pickerel
River to Hwy. 69 at Grundy Lake Park

The above-mentioned study suggests also that "there are a number of roads currently under Provincial jurisdiction which basically serve the local and access function, and, therefore, are not shown in the recommended highway plan. These roads will remain under Provincial control until an appropriate agency can assume responsibility." These include Highway 69B through Parry Sound, Highway 518, Highway 522 from Trout Creek to 524, Highway 534 west of 524 to Restoule Park, and Highway 654.

Other Forms of Transportation

There are rail services running north-south on both sides of the District. The west side is served by both C.P. and C.N. lines with regular passenger service. The east side is served by C.N. with connections to Ontario Northland in North Bay. The Highways 11 and 69 corridor communities are served by regularly scheduled bus services north and south. A notable feature of rail and bus service in the District is that there is no east-west link.

Parry Sound Harbour has a customs office and port facilities for cargo such as oil, salt and various other primary products. There are also oil docking facilities at Britt. Parry Sound and several other centres are becoming increasingly important and congested because of the excellent recreational boating waters of Georgian Bay. Pointe au Baril, Britt, and several small centres on Carling Township's long shoreline are main access points to the Georgian Bay Small Craft Route and many uncharted bays and island areas. Recreational boating facilities throughout the Study Area are indicated on Atlas Map 18.

There are a number of airstrips and seaplane bases in the Study Area, serving the growing recreational demands (ferrying fishermen and supplies to fly-in camps) and emergency landing needs. Turf airstrips include those at Emsdale, (licensed, and operated by Perry Township), Port Loring, Ahmic Lake, Arnstein, Callander, and South River (all unlicensed). Seaplane bases at Parry Sound and Port Loring serve the Georgian Bay and west Parry Sound District, and the Argyle-French River interior areas, respectively. The nearest scheduled commercial air service is at Sudbury and North Bay.

An airstrip is under development on a sandy site near Robinson Lake in Conger Township. It is a joint undertaking of municipalities in the west Parry Sound area. It will serve both recreational and commercial demands since a paved runway and a nearby seaplane site are proposed.

CHAPTER II - THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) INTRODUCTION

The present system of local government institutions in the Study Area is complicated. It includes 28 local municipalities, approximately 75 municipal and inter-municipal special-purpose bodies, and a dozen area-wide special-purpose agencies. More than half of the Study Area's physical territory is not incorporated for municipal purposes. This includes 27 geographic townships in the District of Parry Sound and portions of four geographic townships within Nipissing Territorial District lying between Parry Sound District and Algonquin Park.

Before proceeding to a description of the historical background and the present system of institutional arrangements in the Study Area, two terms need definition. The "municipal system" refers to the structure and functions of municipalities, whose powers have been delegated from the Province (mainly through The Municipal Act). The "local government system" is a much broader term and refers, in addition to the municipalities, to all the bodies established and operating under different Provincial legislation. They have varying degrees of relationship to the municipal council, which is the basic democratic structure at the lower level of Ontario's system of government.

The District of Parry Sound Local Government Study's terms of reference include as a study objective "to recommend to the Treasurer of Ontario changes in the local government system in the Study Area that may be necessary to enable local needs and objectives to be met". One of the Study's prime activities has been to review and report on local government, including "the structure, organization, financing, methods of operation, functions, and responsibilities of all the municipalities and local inter-municipal special-purpose bodies" and "the characteristics and administration of local services in all unorganized territory".

The conclusion of the Study Group and of this section of the Research Report is that the present system of municipal responsibilities, structures, and boundaries is not capable of assuming the challenges that are required to be met in the near future in the Study Area. Of prime interest to the existing municipalities in the Study Area and to the Study Group has been the question of land use planning. The demands of many municipalities in the District of Parry Sound for overall district and local planning responsibilities culminated in the request by the District Municipal Association for the Study. The request was accompanied by an understanding that the present system of small municipalities would probably have to be modified to accomplish the detailed, complicated and co-ordinated work that land use and other types of planning require. Hopefully, this most recent example of "new" programs and policies will not automatically become the latest addition -- and there have been many over the past 25 years -- to the large set of separate bodies and arrangements referred to throughout this report as the local government system.

Under Canada's constitutional system, arising from The British North America Act, all municipalities in Canada derive their powers and responsibilities -- and their geographical structure -- from the provincial level, from the set of powers given to the Province. Accordingly, it is impossible to discuss local government services without mentioning the role of the Province and its ministries (formerly called departments) and agencies. Provincial legislation, regulations, procedures, and programs both past and present have created and changed the present system of municipal and local government institutions. References are made to Provincial ministries in most of the Sections in this chapter, which concludes with a discussion of the set of administrative areas and offices used by some Provincial ministries.

1. Historical Background

The Territorial District of Parry Sound was formed in 1869 out of part of the District of Nipissing. Like other districts, it was an administrative unit without

a local government component. This was in contrast to the counties of the south which in 1849, by the passage that year of The Municipal Act under Lord Baldwin, were given powers formally held by the provincial level of elected government. Incorporation of all the present township municipalities in the District of Parry Sound occurred between 1866 and 1886, following roughly in the wake of surveying and colonization (see Table II-1). Towns and villages were incorporated as separate entities from their townships between 1887 (Parry Sound) and 1918 (Magnetawan), to provide urban rather than rural services. This set of local municipalities and municipal boundaries has seen only one major change in the 58 years since Magnetawan's separate incorporation - the annexation of Gurd geographic township by Nipissing Township in 1969.

Particularly since World War II, local and Province-wide demands for improved and specialized services have increased. Since many have required a resource base larger than a single, township-based local municipality, separate bodies have been established to provide particular services on an area-wide basis. These have included separate boards for health, welfare, and homes for the aged. The inappropriateness of local or slightly expanded municipal boundaries for education was recognized in the reorganization of the provincial educational system in 1968. Small school sections and township school areas were replaced with multi-municipal boards of education. In addition, some adjoining municipalities have participated in joint agreements or boards (again separate from the elected council) for particular services that couldn't be provided by each municipality individually. The net result is that the present municipalities are, even together, much less important to the District's residents than the area-wide or inter-municipal special-purpose bodies that have been added "on top of" the outmoded municipal system. In terms of local and Provincial expenditures, professional staff and daily influence on residents, the bodies responsible

for education, health, and welfare are more important than the municipal councils. Yet it is the elected municipal councils who together appoint most Boards and are held responsible in the eyes of the taxpayers and residents for the spending and other policies of these separate bodies (see Chapter III on Finance).

Local concern over the inadequacies of the present municipal system to cope with demands led in part to the initiation of this local government study. The large annexation proposed in west Parry Sound District was one attempt (unsuccessful partly because of its large size) to improve present boundaries and financial resources to provide for growing urban-style demands. Another factor was the conclusion of the Provincial Government and some municipal leaders that greater land use planning responsibilities at the local level may require fewer but larger municipalities to prepare and implement the necessary municipal plans.

Inter-municipal discussions over a number of years in the northeastern part of the District led to a June 1973 meeting - just before the start of this study - of the Powassan-area municipalities. Proposals for incorporation of some presently unorganized townships have also been discussed along the Georgian Bay shoreline, in the Magnetawan area, and in the Argyle area west of Nipissing Township. The administration of local services in the unorganized territory -- especially in those areas with large local or seasonal population and under development pressures -- will be an important factor in the Study Group's final recommendations.

Similar concerns have led to the investigation of municipal government and services in much of Ontario. These have involved studies and the establishment of new systems of local government in Muskoka, Sudbury, and Thunder Bay and in some former counties in Southern Ontario (now called "regional municipalities").

(b) THE PRESENT STRUCTURE

An indication of the complexity of the local government system in the Study Area is given in the list below of various types of local government institutions. Examples and estimated numbers for each type are given. Reading the table from top to bottom, the professional resources and the area served by the body increases; while there is a decrease in the degree of authority exercised over the body by each single elected municipal council.

| <u>TYPE OF INSTITUTION OR ARRANGEMENT</u> | <u>EXAMPLES</u> | <u>APPROX. NO. IN STUDY AREA</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Local Municipality | Towns - 4 Villages - 5 Townships - 19 | 28 |
| Bodies in unorganized territory | local roads recreation | 25 |
| Inter-municipal Agreements (for council functions) | Garbage dumps Fire protection Shared Clerk -Treasurer | 12 |
| Single-municipality Special-purpose Bodies | Libraries, community centres, planning, recreation, public utilities | 60 |
| Inter-municipal Special-purpose Bodies | Arenas, libraries, industrial parks | 13 |
| Area-wide Special-purpose Bodies -municipal appointments or elected trustees | Education, welfare, public health, homes for the aged, regional library | 9 |
| Area-wide Special-purpose bodies - limited municipal appointments - public or private | Children's Aid Society (non-public) Hospital boards (private corporation) | 3 |

1. Municipal Government:

There are 28 local municipalities in the Study Area, including four towns, five villages and 18 townships in the District of Parry Sound, and Chisholm Township in Nipissing District. Their dates of incorporation are shown in Table II-1. As indicated earlier in this section, there has been only one major boundary change (Nipissing's annexation of Gurd township) since the most recent incorporation (of Magnetawan as a village, in 1918).

The Electoral Process

All municipalities are represented by a council, elected every two years by eligible ratepayers and residents of the municipality. Each town has six councillors and a mayor as head of council while each village has four councillors and a reeve as head of council. Table II-2 presents voter turnout information for the past three elections of each council. Participation in municipal affairs, as indicated by voter turnout, is relatively high. The low percentages in such municipalities as Armour, Humphrey, and McKellar show the high proportion of eligible voters that are cottage owners. Voting is difficult for these ratepayers, since elections are held the first Monday of December. The Study has received briefs from cottage groups suggesting changes to the present election procedures, which are under review by the Provincial Government. There are few acclamations, where the number of candidates equals the number of positions vacant. As for most small municipalities, it is hard to obtain information on voter turnout and other measures of local interest in municipal affairs (e.g. delegations to and attendance of council meetings, pieces of correspondence for citizens, etc.).

Elections for school board trustees and (where applicable) hydro-electric or public utilities commissioners are held at the same time as municipal voting.

TABLE II-1: MUNICIPAL COUNCILS, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND

| MUNICIPALITY | Year of Original Survey | Year of Incorporation | 1974 Municipal Population | Composition of Council | Population Per Member 1974 | Meetings Per Month | Committees of Council |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| KEARNEY | | 1907 | 286 | Mayor, 6 Councillors | 41 | 1 | 1 |
| PARRY SOUND | | 1887 | 5,614 | Mayor, 6 Councillors | 902 | 2 | 6 |
| POWASSAN | | 1904 | 1,225 | Mayor, 6 Councillors | 175 | 1 | 5 |
| TROUT CREEK | | 1913 | 594 | Mayor, 6 Councillors | 85 | 1 | 4 |
| BURKS FALLS | | 1890 | 766 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 153 | 1 | 4 |
| MAGNETAWAN | | 1918 | 187 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 37 | 1 | 2 |
| ROSSEAU | | 1926 | 207 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 41 | 1 | 0 |
| SOUTH RIVER | | 1907 | 1,100 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 220 | 1 | 8 |
| SUNDRIDGE | | 1889 | 691 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 138 | ? | ? |
| ARMOUR | 1876 | 1875 | 792 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 158 | 2 | 5 |
| CARLING | 1873 | 1873 | 485 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 97 | 1 | 5 |
| CHAPMAN | 1871 | 1886 | 308 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 62 | 1 | 0 |
| CHRISTIE | 1869 | 1867 | 298 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| FOLEY | 1866 | 1866 | 1,046 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 209 | 2 | 6 |
| HAGERMAN | 1870 | 1868 | 309 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 62 | 1 | 0 |
| HUMPHREY | 1866 | 1866 | 574 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 115 | 1 | 6 |
| JOLY | 1878 | 1878 | 75 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| MACHAR | 1875 | 1875 | 453 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 91 | 1 | 1 |
| MC DOUGALL | 1866 | 1866 | 2,332 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 466 | 2 | 4 |
| MC KELLAR | 1869 | 1873 | 481 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 96 | 1 | 0 |
| MC MURRICH | 1870 | 1870 | 419 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 84 | 2 | 0 |
| NIPISSING | 1874 | 1873 | 948 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 190 | 2 | 0 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 1881 | 1886 | 2,270 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 454 | 2 | 5 |
| PERRY | 1875 | 1872 | 918 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 184 | 1 | 5 |
| RYERSON | 1870 | 1867 | 368 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 74 | 1 | 0 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 1878 | 1890 | 1,238 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 248 | 1 | 0 |
| STRONG | 1876 | 1877 | 1,067 | Reeve, 4 Councillors | 213 | 1 | 0 |

SOURCES: Municipal Directory, Economic Atlas of Ontario; questionnaires.

TABLE II-2: MUNICIPAL COUNCILS - SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS 1975

| Municipality | Experience of 1975 Council | | | Voter Turnout (1) (% of Eligible Voters) | | | Remuneration of Council Members (2) | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Under 5 Yr. | 5-10 Years | Over 10 Years | 1974 % | 1973 1972* % | 1971 1970* % | Annual | Meeting | Expense Allowance | Mileage Allowance (per mile) |
| KEARNEY | 3 | - | 3 | 54 | *75 | *70 | M-\$ 800 C-\$ 180 | -- | -- | 15¢ |
| PARRY SOUND | 3 | - | 3 | 44 | 53 | 43 | M-\$3600 C-\$1800 | M-\$ 75 C-\$ 50 | \$35 /day + expenses M-\$400 /Yr. | 15¢ |
| POWASSAN | 5 | - | 2 | 59 | *65 | *Accl. | M-\$ 600 C-\$ 500 | -- | -- | 15¢ |
| TROUT CREEK | 6 | - | 1 | 40 | *68 | *66 | M-\$ 600 C-\$ 360 | -- | -- | - |
| BURKS FALLS | 3 | - | 2 | 65 | *70 | 65 *68 | R-\$1125 C-\$ 750 | -- | All | 12¢ |
| MAGNETAWAN | --- | no information--- | --- | --- | no information--- | --- | --- | --- | no information--- | --- |
| ROSSEAU | 4 | 1 | - | 48 | *70 | 68 *58 | - | R-\$ 17 C-\$ 15 | -- | - |
| SOUTH RIVER | 5 | - | - | 50 | n.i. | n.i. | R-\$ 800 +\$10 SM | C-\$ 30 + \$ 10 /SM | Meals \$10 + \$25 /Day | 15¢ |
| SUNDRIDGE | --- | no information--- | --- | *88 | *75 | Accl. | R-\$1200 C-\$ 900 R-\$1200 | -- | -- | n.i. |
| ARMOUR | 1 | 3 | 1 | *25 | *23 | n.i. | | | | |
| CARLING | - | 5 | - | 22 | *60 | *55 | | C-\$600 /15 MT \$25 after 15 | -- | 15¢ |
| CHAPMAN | --- | no information--- | --- | | *80 | 63 *Accl. *80 | - | R-\$ 17 C-\$ 15 C-\$ 25 | | 15¢ |
| CHRISTIE | 3 | 1 | 1 | 17 | *95 | | | | | |
| FOLEY | 1 | 2 | 2 | 16 | *19 | 24 *Accl. | R-\$ 900 | | | 16¢ |
| HAGERMAN | 4 | 1 | - | 63 | 16 | 15 *13 | R-\$ 480 C-\$360 | -- | -- | 15¢ |
| HUMPHREY | 2 | 1 | 2 | 17 | *18 | *12 | R-\$4800 C-\$1200 | R&C-\$15/SM | 1/3 Annual | 20¢ |

TABLE II-2: MUNICIPAL COUNCILS - SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS 1975

| Municipality | Experience of 1975 Council | | | Voter Turnout (1) (% of Eligible Voters) | | | Remuneration of Council Members (2) | | | Mileage Allowance (per mile) |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Under 5 Yr. | 5-10 Years | Over 10 Years | 1974 % | 1973 1972* % | 1971 1970* % | Annual | Meeting | Expense Allowance | |
| JOLY | 2 | 1 | 2 | Accl. | n.i. | n.i. | - | R-\$ 15 C-\$ 15 | All | 15¢ |
| MACHAR | 1 | 4 | - | Accl. | Accl. | 13 | R-\$ 100 | R-\$ 25 C-\$ 25 | -- | 15¢ |
| MCDUGALL | 2 | 1 | 2 | 40 | 30 | 40 *25 | R-\$1800 C-\$1500 | -- | All | 15¢ |
| MCKELLAR | 5 | - | - | 12 | n.i. | n.i. | - | R-\$ 25 C-\$ 15 | -- | 15¢ |
| MC MURRICH | 2 | 2 | 1 | Accl. | *70 | *65 | - | R-\$ 25 C-\$ 20 | -- | 15¢ |
| NIPISSING | 3 | 2 | - | Accl. | n.i. | n.i. | R-\$1200 | C-\$ 25 | R-\$600 | - |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 3 | 2 | - | 44 | *43 | n.i. | R-\$ 750 C-\$ 500 | \$20 SM | All | 18¢ |
| PERRY | 4 | 1 | - | 27 | *42 | n.i. | R-\$ 100 | R-\$ 35 C-\$ 30 | -- | 15¢ |
| RYERSON | 3 | 1 | 1 | n.i. | *25 | n.i. | | R-\$ 35 C-\$ 25 | | 15¢ |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 2 | 1 | 2 | Accl. | n.i. | 65 | R-\$ 600 | C-\$ 25 | R-\$300 /yr. | - |
| STRONG | 3 | - | 2 | 36 | *Accl. | *39 | - | R-\$ 30 C-\$ 30 | R-\$100 /yr. | - |

NOTES: 1. Accl. - Acclamation (all positions)
2. M = Mayor; R = Reeve; C = Councillor
MT - meeting; SM - special meeting
n.i. - no information

SOURCE: Municipal questionnaires

Municipal Council Structure

The complexity of a municipal administration depends a great deal on its responsibilities, population served, and staff resources. All council members in the District are "part-time" in the sense that all are either retired, self-employed or have a full-time job. Many consider elected municipal office a form of public service "for the sake of the community" and the time spent on council matters is usually not reflected in the annual or per meeting honorarium they receive. Only six municipalities pay their head of council and/or councillors more than \$1000 per year.

Unlike those in large municipalities with large full-time staff, most municipal council members in the District assume many administrative duties themselves. Council members often inspect projects or roads, answer complaints, attend meetings with Provincial officials, and attend to personnel matters, leaving the small full-time staff (usually consisting only of the clerk -treasurer) the many internal duties (e.g. correspondence, bookkeeping, etc.). As the section on municipal staff below shows, the typical municipality in the District has the equivalent of three (3) full-time staff (clerk treasurer, road superintendent, and one road crew), a part-time building inspector cum by-law enforcement officer, and volunteer firemen.

Almost all councils use a committee system to allow specialization of time and interests among the functions and matters facing council (see Table II-3). Finance, roads, and protection (mainly fire) are the most common committees. The larger municipalities tend to have more standing (full-time) committees. Nine municipalities have none (Rosseau and eight townships); while Magnetawan, Christie, and Machar have two or fewer.

As the following sections show, many of the functions of municipal government are handled by special-purpose bodies (boards, committees) that require municipal appointees. In many cases, the council can and does appoint council members to the recreation committee, library board, planning board, etc. This provides more co-ordination than if only non-council members were appointed, but it does not significantly improve the local fragmentation of legal authority, decision-making and financial resources.

TABLE II-3 COUNCIL COMMITTEES 1975

Towns

KEARNEY - 5

- Finance
- Roads
- Water Level and Dams
- Fire Brigade and Protection
- By-Law and Justice

PARRY SOUND - 6

- Finance
- Public Works
- Protection
- Industrial Development
- Cemetery and Property
- Parks, Recreation and Environmental Control

POWASSAN - 5

- Finance
- Public Utilities
- Protection to Persons and Property
- Pollution
- Roads and Walks

TROUT CREEK - 4

- Finance
- Street Lighting
- Street
- Protection to Persons and Property

Villages

BURKS FALLS - 4

- Water and Sewage
- Roads
- Personnel and Sidewalk
- Welfare

MAGNETAWAN - 2

- Public Utilities
- Fire

ROSSEAU

No Council Committees

SOUTH RIVER - 6

- Streets
- Protection to Persons and Property
- Health
- Housekeeping
- Industrial
- Building and Property

SUNDRIDGE

No Information

NOTE: Recreation Committees and Committees of Adjustment are special purpose statutory bodies and are therefore not included in this table.

SOURCE: Municipal Questionnaires, Newspapers.

TABIE II-3 COUNCIL COMMITTEES 1975

Townships

ARMOUR - 5

- Roads
- Building and Severances
- Fish and Game
- Fire
- Education

CARLING - 5

- Finance
- Property
- Building
- Planning
- Roads

CHRISTIE - 1

- Roads

FOLEY - 6

- Road
- Property
- Industrial
- Parks
- Fire
- Agriculture

HUMPHREY - 6

- Finance
- Roads
- Environmental
- Cemetery
- Welfare
- Airport
- Fire

MACHAR - 1

- Roads

NORTH HIMSWORTH - 5

- Health and Welfare
- General Government
- Roads
- Protection to Persons and Property
- Special Advisory Committee on Public Lands and Buildings

MCDUGALL - 4

- Finance
- Public Utilities
- Fire
- Property Protection

PERRY - 5

- Finance
- Parks and Recreation
- Roads
- Airport
- Community Centre

NO COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Chapman | Nipissing |
| Hagerman | South Himsworth |
| Joly | Ryerson |
| McKellar | Strong |
| McMurrich | |

TOTAL NUMBER - 70: Towns - 20, Villages - 12, Townships - 38

NOTE: Recreation Committees and Committees of Adjustment are special purpose boards (not committees of council) and are not included.

2. Inter-Municipal Agreements:

Some neighbouring municipalities in the Study Area co-operate to provide direct municipal services together that might not be available to all residents without joint funding or combined volunteer efforts. Table II-4 lists such examples as fire protection, garbage dumps, and joint funding of the municipal share of the deficit on Ontario Housing Corporation units in Burks Falls. The sharing of a clerk-treasurer and office facilities -- as is done between Chapman and Magnetawan, and between Armour and Ryerson Townships -- is probably the closest two municipalities can be to full coordination without political amalgamation, since the clerk-treasurer in each case is the only administrative officer in the combined area.

TABLE II-4: INTER-MUNICIPAL AGREEMENTS
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT 1975

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Shared Office and Clerk-Treasurer | <u>Magnetawan</u> , Chapman Armour, Ryerson (in <u>Burks Falls</u>) |
| Garbage Dumps | Powassan, <u>South Himsworth</u> , Trout Creek <u>Armour</u> , Ryerson, Burks Falls |
| Ontario Housing Corporation Housing Units | Armour, Ryerson, <u>Burks Falls</u> |
| Fire Protection -Local | <u>Burks Falls</u> , Armour, Ryerson <u>Sundridge</u> , Strong <u>South River</u> , Machar <u>Rosseau</u> , Humphrey <u>Parry Sound</u> , <u>Foley</u> <u>Parry Sound</u> , McDougall <u>Parry Sound</u> , Carling |
| Fire Protection -Mutual Aid | Highway 11 corridor municipalities (<u>North Bay</u>) Western municipalities (<u>Parry Sound</u>) |

NOTES: Underlined municipality is the location of the shared facility or, in the case of fire protection, indicates the municipality providing the fire equipment or mutual aid co-ordination.

SOURCES: Municipal questionnaires, newspapers, Provincial agencies.

TABLE II-5 SINGLE-MUNICIPALITY SPECIAL-PURPOSE BODIES 1975

| MUNICIPALITY | Community | | Public | | Committee | | Committee | | Others |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| | Total 1975 | Centre/Hall Board | Recreation Committee | Library Board | Cemetery Board | (1) P.U.C. | Planning Board | of Adjust- ment | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | 3 | x | x | x | | x | x | x | PS - Arena and Parks Advisory Bds POW - Parks Board |
| PARRY SOUND | 7 | | x | x | | | | | |
| POWASSAN | 2 | | x | | | | | | |
| TROUT CREEK | 1 | x | | | | | | | |
| BURKS FALLS | 1 | | | | | x | | | |
| MAGNETAWAN | 3 | | x | | | x | | | M- Museum Board |
| ROSSEAU | 3 | x | | x | | x | | | |
| SOUTH RIVER | 4 | X-combined | | x | x | x | | | |
| SUNDRIDGE | 3 | x | | x | | x | | | |
| ARMOUR | 2 | | x | | x | | | | |
| CARLING | 3 | | x | x | x | | | | |
| CHAPMAN | 1 | | | | x | | | | |
| CHRISTIE | 3 | x | x | | x | | | | |
| FOLEY | 3 | | | x | x | | | | |
| HAGERMAN | - | | | | | | | x | |
| HUMPHREY | 3 | | x | x | | | x | | |
| JOLY | - | | | | | | | | |
| MACHAR | 1 | | | | x | | | x | |
| MC DOUGALL | 2 | | | x | | | | | |
| MC KELLAR | 1 | | | | x | | | | |
| MC MURRICH | 1 | | x | | | | | | |
| NIPISSING | 1 | | | | x | | | | |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 3 | | | x | x | | x | | |
| PERRY | 3 | x | x | x | | | | | |
| RYERSON | 1 | | x | | | | | | |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 1 | | x | | | | | | |
| STRONG | 3 | | x | | 2 | | | | |
| TOTAL | 59 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| CHISHOLM TWP. | 1 | | x | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 60 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 |

See Also
Table II-6
Inter-Municipal
Special-Purpose
Bodies for
Joint and Union
Boards.

See Also
Table II-6
Inter-Municipal
Special-Purpose
Bodies for
Joint and Union
Boards.

(1) Includes Public Utilities Commissions and Hydro-Electric Commission (Rosseau)
Source: Municipal Questionnaires, Newspapers, Provincial Agencies

3. Local Special-Purpose Bodies:

Tables II-5 and II-6 indicate in a more detailed way the location of the various types of single-municipality and inter-municipal special-purpose bodies in the Study Area. Most of the 60 odd single-municipality bodies operate programs or advise council on matters related to community or recreation activities. They derive their authority from different Provincial acts and regulations. Others include boards appointed to manage cemeteries, undertake planning programs on behalf of council, or make decisions on land severances or minor variances to zoning by-laws. The number of these bodies generally increases with the size and complexity of the municipality.

There are also a number of bodies undertaking joint management of local facilities on behalf of several adjoining municipalities. For example, public libraries, community centres and arenas serving one or more townships and the urban municipality in which they are located, are managed by boards which are jointly appointed by the participating councils. In the Parry Sound urban area, two separate inter-municipal bodies advise their councils on the very closely related issues of land use planning (Parry Sound Area Joint Planning Board) and development of the Carling Industrial Park (Parry Sound Area Industrial Park Board). Unfortunately, these two bodies don't have the same membership or area of jurisdiction.

4. Area-Wide Special-Purpose Bodies:

The area-wide special-purpose bodies are prominent in the social services field. Each type of body has been established under a different set of legislation and regulations, and is connected in a professional and administrative way to a separate agency of the Provincial Government. All have different boundaries, different systems of "wards" (the areas represented by each appointed or elected board member), and different methods of representation. Table II-7 provides basic information on each major social service agency. This is supplemented by the maps and detailed descriptions of each later in this chapter.

TABLE II-6

INTER-MUNICIPAL SPECIAL-PURPOSE BODIES

| <u>Type of Board</u> | <u>Participating Municipality</u> |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Community Centre/Hall Boards | <u>Magnetawan</u> , Chapman |
| | <u>Powassan</u> , Nipissing, South <u>Himsworth</u> , Chisholm |
| Union Public Library Boards | <u>Powassan</u> , Nipissing, South <u>Himsworth</u> , Trout Creek, Chisholm |
| | <u>South River</u> , Machar |
| | <u>Burks Falls</u> , Armour, Ryerson |
| Arena Boards | <u>Burks Falls</u> , Armour, Ryerson |
| | <u>Powassan</u> , Nipissing, South <u>Himsworth</u> , Chisholm |
| Cemetary Boards | <u>South Himsworth</u> , Powassan <u>Chapman</u> , Magnetawan <u>Humphrey</u> , Rosseau |
| Medical Centre Board | <u>Sundridge</u> , Strong, Joly |
| Parry Sound Area Industrial Park Board | Parry Sound, <u>Carling</u> , McDougall |
| Parry Sound Area Joint Planning Board | Parry Sound, Foley, <u>McDougall</u> |

NOTES: Underlined municipality is the location of the facility managed by each joint board. McDougall is the "designated municipality" of the Joint Planning Board.

SOURCES: Municipal questionnaires, newspapers.

Other area-wide bodies have even looser connections with the municipalities. These include the Algonquin Regional Library System Board, composed of selected library board members from three districts; the boards of St. Joseph's Hospital and Parry Sound District General Hospital; and the privately-incorporated Children's Aid Society, whose programs are co-ordinated with the District Welfare Administration Board.

TABLE II-7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

| | DISTRICT SOCIAL SERVICES (District Welfare Admin. Board and Children's Aid S.) | HEALTH UNIT BOARDS Parry Sound- Muskoka H.U. North Bay & District H.U. | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| AREA SERVED (Study Area portion is underlined) | <u>Parry Sound District</u> (SEE MAP 3) | <u>Muskoka D. & south P.S.D.</u> (SEE MAP 5) | <u>Nipissing D., n.e. P.S.D.</u> |
| POPULATION SERVED Total | 25,150 | 51,988 | 89,025 |
| In Study Area (Permanent only) | 25,150 | 19,486 | 10,297 |
| BOARD SIZE | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| METHOD OF SELECTION Wards--Elected (E), or Appointed (A) by Municipalities | 5 A | 4 A (of 10) | 1 A (of 10) |
| Other Members | Province - 2 A CAS - 7 A | Province- 2A | Prov.- 2 A |
| No. of Wards | 5 | 4 (of 10) | 1 (of 10) |
| PERMANENT POPULATION REPRESENTED (IN STUDY AREA ONLY) | | | |
| Total | 25,150 | 17,223 | 8,676 |
| Per local member -- Average | 5,030 | 4,306 | 8,676 |
| Range over wards | 2814 to 7739 | 1079 to 10267 | 8,676 |
| COMMENTS ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE WARD SYSTEM | Sundridge, Strong in separate wards Henvey Inlet Band with NW ward | Reflects present areas of interests in common | North Bay has 7 of 10 app's Powassan area one ward |
| | ----- Unorganized areas unrepresented --- | | |
| BOARD STAFF (1) | ni | 19 (2) | 3 (2) |
| 1973 EXPENDITURES | \$289,020 | \$529,000 | ni |
| LEGISLATION | District Welfare Administration Boards Act; Child Welfare Act | The Public Health Act | |

NOTES: 1. Full-time equivalents

2. Estimated for area within Study Area for two Health Units

CAS - Children's Aid Society

H.U. - Health Unit

P.S.D. - District of Parry Sound

ni - no information

SOURCES: Board Administrators and reports

TABLE II-7SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES SELECTED
CHARACTERISTICS

| BOARDS OF EDUCATION | | HOMES FOR THE AGED BOARDS OF MANAGEMENT | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| East Parry Sound | West Parry Sound | East PS (Eastholme) | West PS (Belvedere) |
| <u>East PS and Chisholm Twp</u> (SEE MAP 2) | <u>West PS Freeman Ward</u> | <u>East Parry Sound District</u> (SEE MAP 4) | <u>West Parry Sound District</u> |
| 16,503 16,503 | 14,224 13,432 | 15,194 15,194 | 13,893 13,893 |
| 15 | 15 | 7 | 7 |
| 14E Sep. School Supporters - 1E 11 | 13E Reserves - 1E Sep. Supp. - 1E 7 (of 8) | 5A Prov. - 2A 4 | 5A Prov. - 2A 4 |
| 16,503 1,100 391 to 2207 | 13,132 13 106 (public) 287 to 2332 | 13,285 2,657 2244 to 3138 | 11,765 2,353 1079 to 2817 |
| Many split wards (e.g. by Perry, Strong) DO NOT FOLLOW SCHOOL AREAS | PS Town, unor'd in 1 ward; Rosseau with Christie | Violates urban- rural patterns (e.g. Sundridge, Strong split) UNORGANIZED AREAS UNREPRES- ENTED | Foley part of rural ward (unconnected) |
| 227 \$4,977,148 The Education Act | 207 \$4,439,019 | 42 19 \$402,860 The Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act | Full-time 55 Part - time 35 \$472,175 |

(c) FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT1. Municipal Responsibilities and Staff:Introduction and Summary

The direct responsibilities of municipal councils in the Study Area are, with few exceptions, few and very local in nature. All have the basic legislative requirements of holding elections and meetings, keeping minutes and financial books, setting budgets and mill rates and collecting taxes. These general government activities are handled in all municipalities but the Town of Parry Sound and several large townships by a combined clerk-treasurer -- tax collector (full-time or part-time). Local roads are the largest and most expensive directly municipal activity. Part-time building inspection, by-law enforcement, and (in the larger municipalities) fire protection, are the other functions performed directly under council authority and not by a separate special-purpose body. These functions are discussed in more detail below.

Table II-8 indicates 1975 staff levels by function in the municipalities. These facts are observed:

- Of a total of 150 staff in the District of Parry Sound's 27 municipalities, 94 were full-time.
- Five municipalities had no full-time staff at all: Trout Creek, Magnetawan, Rosseau, Chapman, and Joly.
- Parry Sound Town employed 48 full-time employees, including about 20 in two municipal functions not found elsewhere in the District (day care and municipal police).
- Most of the full-time staff are employed in road work (about 50 in 1975).
- Eighteen of 27 municipalities in the District have full-time clerk-treasurers; some of these are at or beyond normal retirement age.

Some clerk-treasurers wear many hats for the municipality. These may include acting as secretary-treasurer of the public utilities commission, library board and/or planning board, or as a combined building inspector, livestock valuator and weed inspector in a rural township. Few municipalities have the size, or set of challenges, to

TABLE 11-8:: MUNICIPAL STAFF 1975

| | General Government | | | | Protection to Persons & Property | | | | Roads and Public Works | | | | Totals | | Total Salaries 1974 | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | Clerk | Treasurer/ Tax Collector | Other | Full-Time Totals | Part-Time | By-Law Enforce. | Bldg. Insp. | Other | Totals | Works Supt./ Foreman | Road Supt./ Foreman | Other | Full-Time Totals | Part-Time | | Full Time |
| MUNICIPALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | P | * | * | 1 | 1 | P | * | | 1P | F | F | | 1 | 2 | 1 | \$ 10,900 |
| PARRY SOUND (1) | F | 2F | 5F | 8 | | F | F | 9F | 11F | 2F | F | 15F | 18 | 4 | 48 | 512,480 |
| POWASSAN | F | * | P | 1 | 1 | | | | | F | | 2F | 3 | 4 | 3 | 37,900 |
| TROUT CREEK | P | * | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1P | | 2 | | 7,500 |
| BURKS FALLS | F | * | F | 2 | | | F | | 1P | F | | 1F | 2 | 1 | 4 | 26,000 |
| MAGNETAWAN | P | * | | 1 | 1 | | F | | 1F | | | | | 4 | | ni. |
| ROSSEAU | P | * | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1P | | | | | 1 | 3 | 2,400 |
| SOUTH RIVER | F | * | F | 2 | | F | | | 1P | | F | 3F | 4 | 1 | 5 | 34,000 |
| SUNDRIDGE | F | * | P | 1 | 1 | | | P | 1P | F | | 1F | 2 | 1 | 3 | ni. |
| ARMOUR | P | * | P | 2 | 2 | P | P | | 2P | | F | 3F | 4 | 4 | 4 | 35,000 |
| CARLING | F | * | | 1 | | | | | | | F | 1F | 2 | 3 | 3 | 28,000 |
| CHAPMAN | P | * | P | 2 | 2 | | P | | 1P | | 2P | | | 2 | 5 | ni. |
| CHRISTIE | F | F | | | | | F | | 1P | | F | 1F | 2 | 1 | 4 | 9,184 + hr. rate |
| FOLEY | F | * | F | 2 | | | | | 1F | | F | 3F | 4 | 7 | 7 | 54,410 |
| HAGERMAN | P | * | | 1 | 1 | | * | | | | F | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13,000 |
| HUMPHREY | F | * | F | 2 | | | | | 1P | | F | 3F, 1P | 4 | 2 | 6 | 60,000 |
| JOLY | P | * | | 1 | 1 | | P | | 1P | | P | | | 3 | | 2,000 |
| MACHAR | F | * | P | 1 | 1 | | | | 1P | | F | 1F, 3P | 2 | 5 | 3 | 32,711 |
| MCDUGALL | F | * | F | 2 | | | | | 1P | | F | 3F | 4 | 1 | 6 | 75,000 |
| McKELLAR | F | * | | 1 | 1 | | P | | 1P | | F | 3F | 4 | 1 | 3 | 26,700 |

TABLE II-8: MUNICIPAL STAFF 1975

| | General Government | | | | | Protection to (2) Persons & Property | | | | Roads and Public Works | | | | | Totals | | 1974 Salary Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Clerk | Treasurer/ Tax Collector | Other | Full-Time | Part-Time | By-Law Enforce. | Bldg. Insp. | Other | Totals | Works Supt./ Foreman | Road Supt./ Foreman | Other | Full-Time | Part-Time | Full Time | Part Time | |
| MCMURRICH | F | * | | 1 | | | P | | 1P | | F | 1F | 2 | | 3 | 1 | \$ 6,899 + |
| NIPISSING | F | * | F | 2 | | | | 1F | 1F | | F | 2F, 1P | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | hr. rate 28,500 + |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | F | * | 1F, 1P | 2 | 1 | P | P | 4P | 6P | | F | 3F | 4 | | 6 | 7 | hr. rate 64,208 |
| PERRY | F | * | | 1 | | --P-- | | | 1P | | F | 3F | 4 | | 5 | 1 | 37,040 |
| RYERSON | P | * | P | | 2 | P | P | | 1P | | F | 2F | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 22,000 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | F | * | | 1 | | | | | | | F | 3F | 4 | | 5 | | 36,000 |
| STRONG | F | * | | 1 | | P | P | | 1P | | F | 2F | 3 | | 4 | 1 | 40,216 |
| TOTAL - Parry Sound District | 18F 9P | 3F | 12F 7P | 33 | 16 | 1F 4P --4P | 1F 12P -1F-- | 10F 5P | 13F 25P | 5F | 19F 6P | 53F 6P | 77 | 12 | 142 | 60 | |
| TOTAL -PSD (Except Parry Sound) | 17F 9P | 2F | 7F 7P | 25 | 16 | 4P --4P | 12P -1F-- | 1F 5P | 2F 25P | 3F | 18F 6P | 38F 6P | 59 | 12 | 94 | 56 | |

NOTES: (1) The Town of Parry Sound's total includes these full-time employees: Fire Chief, Police (8), Day Care (6), Cemetery (5, and 4 part-time).

(2) See Table II-9 for number of volunteer fireman

ni.-- no information * - functions performed by Clerk

hr. rate - hourly rated employees not included.

SOURCE: Questionnaires

attract specialists in the increasingly complex administration of municipalities. Very few clerk-treasurers in the Study Area have the qualifications required for certification by the Association of Municipal Clerks and Treasurers (AMCT). Only Parry Sound and Christie have both a full-time clerk and treasurer. Only the Town of Parry Sound has a full-time building inspector or fire chief or a graduate engineer.

Other local government employees in the District are actually employed by the special-purpose boards, commissions and committees. These are not included in Table II-8. At the single-municipality level, these include full-time and part-time workers in recreation programs, libraries, cemeteries and public utilities. At the area-wide level, it includes teachers, social workers, health inspectors, public health nurses, bus drivers, homes for the aged workers, and the administrative personnel required for each separate body or facility.

Roads and Works

Municipal responsibilities in the construction and maintenance of roads and sidewalks are a major activity in the large urban municipalities and almost all townships. Permanent roads staff are employed in all but Rosseau, Trout Creek, Magnetawan, Joly and Chapman. Roads under municipal jurisdiction in the Study Area are shown in Atlas Map 21. They total over 1,400 miles in length. About 117 miles (about 8% of the total) are paved. About 1,115 miles or 78% are snowploughed, largely for school bus access to rural homes and increasingly, for access to cottage areas now used year-round on a weekend or full-time basis.

Figures in the charts of Chapter III of this Report (municipal finance) indicate the importance of road maintenance expenditures in rural townships. They also indicate the magnificent subsidies received from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Subsidies of approved expenditures are at the rate of 50% in the town and village municipalities, and between 65% and 80% in the townships (depending on local needs and resources). The municipal engineering staff located in the Ministry's Huntsville and North Bay district offices provide advice and assistance to municipal councils and their road superintendents on all roads matters (see Map 8).

Building Inspection

The inspection of homes and other buildings is an important directly municipal function. However, the Town of Parry Sound is the only municipality in the Study Area with a full-time building inspector. In Foley Township, one full-time employee has other responsibilities as well. Elsewhere, building inspection is a part-time function, often on a per inspection or expenses basis.

The building permit data in Table I-11 indicates, where information is available, that building activity (new buildings, additions, and cottage conversions) in the Study Area is still strong. Different local building by-laws and the need to adapt the National Building Code (used by many municipalities) to Ontario standards have led to the Ontario Government's preparation of regulations for an Ontario Building Code. These factors suggest that the use of full-time qualified municipal building inspectors throughout the District may be a desirable and realistic objective.

There are two additional and very important factors, both of these were mentioned in the report prepared for the Local Government Study in 1974 by Proctor and Redfern Limited. First, no permits are required for building in unorganized territory, except in the zone of islands and 1,000 feet of shoreline on Georgian Bay covered by a Ministry of Natural Resources interim restricted area order. Second, the different permits and inspections required for building involve the municipalities and several Provincial ministries. The permits or approvals required include some or all of these: building permit (municipal); permission for highway access (from Ministry of Transportation and Communications); consent on severance (from Ministry of Housing (or municipality,) if a separate lot is required); approved septic tank, holding tank or other private waste disposal system (Ministry of the Environment or district health unit); and electrical inspections (Ontario Hydro or public utilities commission). Some larger municipalities undertake fire and plumbing inspections. Commercial establishments require site, fire and building approvals before being granted a licence under The Tourism Act by the Ministry of Industry and Tourism, and similar inspections by the Liquor Licence Branch of Ontario if they apply for a liquor licence. The lack of full-time building inspection in many municipalities makes it very difficult for the public to have access to and understanding of the various permits and approvals required.

Fire Protection

Fire protection in the Study Area is provided by local municipalities and to a limited extent by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Municipal fire protection is provided in 21 of the 28 municipalities in the Study Area. Fifteen of these have their own departments, including all towns and villages, and the townships of Foley, Humphrey, North Himsworth, South Himsworth, McMurrich, and Perry. The only full-time fire official is the Parry Sound Town fire chief. In total there are almost 300 volunteer part-time fire-fighters working in the 15 municipal fire departments.

Six municipalities buy fire protection services through agreements with their neighbours: Armour and Ryerson, from Burks Falls; Strong from Sundridge; Machar from South River; and McDougall and Carling, from Parry Sound. Two pairs of municipalities with fire departments (Humphrey and Rosseau, and Parry Sound and Foley) have local mutual-aid agreements. Kearney serves parts of Bethune and Proudfoot unorganized townships. While agreements provide some protection for the areas served, and some financial contribution to the service, there are disadvantages to the municipality providing the service. A per call basis agreement is unfair to the provider's residents and taxpayers since they bear the maintenance, equipment and other costs of fire protection while the other municipality pays nothing until a fire occurs. All the municipalities except Parry Sound have a single truck only, leaving the base municipality unprotected on a township call. Fire-fighting is one inter-municipal service that cannot be scheduled. Fire inspection services are not purchased through any of the agreements.

Although it is costly, municipalities have been advised to establish their own departments. The Fire Marshal's Office representatives suggest that a full-time chief is possible and desirable in municipalities with a population of at least 3,000 to 5,000, depending on fire needs and local revenue. A full-time chief generally performs home and commercial inspections.

TABLE II-9 : MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION, 1975

| MUNICIPALITY | FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES | | PREVENTIVE INSPECTIONS | FIRE STAFF | | EQUIPMENT | FIRE HYDRANTS |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Own Dept. | Purchase-From | | FT-Chief-PT | Volunteers | | |
| KEARNEY | X | | | X | 23 | 3FT, P | X |
| PARRY SOUND | X | | X | | 21 | FT | X |
| POWASSAN | X | | X | | 26 | FT, TT | |
| TROUT CREEK | X | | X | | 26 | | |
| BURKS FALLS | X | | | X | 21 | FT | X |
| MAGNETAWAN | X | | | X | 15 | FT, P | |
| ROSSEAU | X | | X | X | 18 | FT | |
| SOUTH RIVER | X | | X | X | 18 | FT | X |
| SUNDRIDGE | X | | | X | 18 | FT | |
| ARMOUR | | X- Burks Falls | | | | | |
| CARLING | | X- Parry Sound | | | | | |
| CHAPMAN | | | X | | | | |
| CHRISTIE | | | X | | | | |
| FOLEY | X | | | | 26 | P FT, TT | |
| HAGERMAN | | | | | | | |
| HUMPHREY | X | | X | | 12 | P FT T | |
| JOLY | | | X | | | | |
| MACHAR | | X- South River | | | | | |
| MC DOUGALL | | X- Parry Sound | | | | | |
| MC KELLAR | | | X | | | P | |
| MC MURRICH | X | | | X | 10 | TT, 3P | |
| NIPISSING | | | X | | | | |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | X | | | X | 21 | FT, TT | |
| PERRY | X | | | | | | |
| RYERSON | | X- Burks Falls | | X | 22 | FT, TT | |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | NEW | | | | | | |
| STRONG | | X- Sundridge | | | | | |
| CHISHOLM | | | X | | | | |
| TOTAL | 15 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 13 | | |
| SOURCE: 1973 Handbook of Municipal Fire Protection in Ontario, 1973 | | | | | | | FT - Pumper (or "triple combination") TT - Tank truck P - Portable pump. |

Ontario Fire Marshal's Office.

Chapman, Chisholm, Christie, Joly, McKellar, Nipissing and Hagerman townships have no municipal fire protection, although Nipissing and Hagerman have recently expressed interest in acquiring local protection.

Further protection for major fires in the Study Area is provided by two mutual aid systems set up by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. East Parry Sound is co-ordinated along with Nipissing District municipalities by the North Bay fire chief. The western municipalities and parts of Muskoka are included in a second mutual aid system.

All organized townships in the Study Area have agreements with the Ministry of Natural Resources for brush and forest fire protection. These are primarily "Type A" or cost-sharing agreements, which stipulate that the total costs to the municipality for the services may not exceed a certain percentage of the total Provincial land tax levied in that year. Any fire occurring on Crown land is the responsibility of the Ministry. Any municipality incurring costs in suppressing grass, brush, or forest fires on Crown land is entitled to a 50% rebate from the Ministry.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is not equipped or trained to fight building or structural fires. The Forest Fires Prevention Act limits Provincial responsibility to fighting forest fires only. Assistance is sometimes given on a "good neighbour" basis, where structures are immediately threatened, or where structural fires threaten forested areas.

In the unorganized territory, several fire fighting groups have been organized. Port Loring and Arnstein each have a fire truck and volunteer brigade. Several cottagers groups, including Sans Souci and Copperhead Association, Pointe au Baril Islanders Association, and Crane Lake Association (Conger Township), have portable pumps and summer volunteers. In the absence of a local municipality, workmen's compensation and liability insurance are not available to volunteers. There is also no long-term guarantee of a responsible body for equipment maintenance. Sharing of costs is also not always equitable since no formal tax can be levied on area residents.

Among other problems facing fire protection efforts, especially in the townships, are: inadequate housing standards and inspection, especially in unorganized territory; poor communications and poor roads delaying the response time; and inadequate hydrant systems in smaller urban centres. It is generally conceded that a period of 20 to 30 minutes from ignition (start of the fire) is sufficient to completely destroy a home, especially if it is a wooden structure. These factors indicate that inspection and fire detection are of equal importance to fire-fighting in reducing fire loss.

The Office of the Fire Marshal, within the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General, provides technical advice and undertakes fire training courses and fire needs studies for municipalities. Fire Marshal's Office representatives in North Bay and Orillia serve the Study Area (see Map 9).

Police Protection

The policing function in the Study Area is, with one exception, carried out by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP). The Town of Parry Sound has a small 9-person municipal force. There are four OPP detachments in the District, located in Still River, Parry Sound, Burks Falls, and Powassan. These detachments police all municipalities (except the Town of Parry Sound), unorganized townships, and Indian reserves within their area of responsibility (see Map 9). Chisholm Township is patrolled from the North Bay detachment. No municipalities in the District have signed agreements with the Ontario Provincial Police with regard to policing.

The 1974 report of the Ontario Task Force on Policing recommended that, in North Ontario, municipalities between 7,500 and 15,000 in population have the option of continuing local forces and that municipalities below 7,500 undertake District-wide agreements with the OPP. These recommendations have not yet been acted upon by the Provincial Government. The Town of Parry Sound's municipal force is likely to continue, especially because of (1) the likelihood of municipal expansion in the near future, including at least part of McDougall Township,

(2) the high summer demands on the Parry Sound OPP detachment for highway accident investigations and patrolling of Provincial Parks and Georgian Bay, and (3) the Town force's ability to provide urban policing functions. The costs of providing municipal police protection are high and are not matched (nor are they meant to be) by the Provincial \$8.00 per capita policing grant. The 1974 cost of policing for the Town of Parry Sound was just under \$25 per capita (almost \$140,000). It is unlikely that municipal forces are warranted in the urban centres next in size to Parry Sound (e.g. Powassan).

Housing

Some local municipalities participate to a limited extent in Federal-Provincial housing programs. The Ontario Home Renewal Program (OHRP), which is administered through the municipalities, provides interest-geared-to-income loans and grants for home repair. In the unorganized townships OHRP is administered directly through the Ministry of Housing.

The Ontario Housing Corporation builds, owns and manages rent-geared-to-income family and senior citizens units. Surveys of need for these facilities are conducted at municipal council request. Where a need is confirmed, an official request by municipal resolution is required before OHC proceeds with design and construction. The municipalities contribute 7½% of the operating deficits of such projects. A total of 70 units are now being managed by OHC with an additional 224 (most of these for senior citizens) under development, under construction, or proposed. Table II-10 indicates the Study Area municipalities where OHC projects are located and where studies have been undertaken.

TABLE II-10: PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS

| <u>MUNICIPALITY</u> | <u>LATEST OHC SURVEY</u> | <u>O.H.C. PROJECTS (F - Family) (S - Senior)</u> | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | | <u>Existing Units</u> | <u>Under Development or proposed</u> |
| Kearney | in progress (S) | -- | -- |
| Parry Sound ¹ | in progress | 30F, 20S | 38F, 27S |
| Powassan ² | Dec. 1975 (S) | -- | 30S proposed |
| Burks Falls | Oct. 1972 | 4F, 4S | 23S under construction; 5F |
| Magnetawan ³ | Jan. 1976 | -- | 16S proposed |
| South River | March 1967 | 12F | 12S |
| Sundridge | Dec. 1975 | -- | 15S proposed |
| North Himsworth | May 1973 | -- | 23S under construction; 7S |
| TOTAL | | 46F, 24S | 48F, 176S |

- NOTES:
1. Parry Sound survey includes Parry Sound, Foley, McDougall, Carling, McKellar, Hagerman, Humphrey, Rosseau, Christie, and McMurrich.
 2. Powassan survey included Nipissing, South Himsworth and Chisholm Townships.
 3. Magnetawan survey included Chapman Township.
- S Survey is for senior citizens housing needs only.

SOURCE: Ministry of Housing, February 1975.

2. Local and Inter-municipal Special-Purpose Bodies:

Land Use Planning and Development

As Table II-11 indicates, only five of the largest municipalities in the Study Area have planning area status, which is required prior to the appointment of a planning board and Official Plan preparation. None have a full-time or part-time qualified planner. Comprehensive zoning (restricted area) by-laws are in preparation for six only. In the unorganized territory fronting on Georgian Bay (including the islands and 1000' of shoreline but not the urban centres), an interim restricted area order was established in 1975 by the Ministry of Natural Resources under the authority of The Public Lands Act, at the request of cottager associations.

Early in the Local Government Study, the consulting planning firm of Proctor and Redfern Limited produced a public report for the Study Group entitled Analysis of Planning Issues, Problems and Needs in the District of Parry Sound. It analyzed and made recommendations on such topics as present planning problems, interim planning requirements (for the time before a District Official Plan (or Plans) is adopted), long-term planning, and Provincial agency co-ordination. Some examples of that report's recommendations include:

- "Local planning staff does not exist and the intricacies and interactions of interim planning would certainly be beyond the local capabilities under present legislation. The District has no framework in which to fit a planning operation, which only leaves the Province". (p. 59)
- "Under Section 44b of The Planning Act, the Minister of Housing may delegate, under any conditions he imposes, any of his powers or authority. While this may be clearly desirable to expedite the planning process, it is quite evident that such delegation would only happen if there were an appropriate local structure and a competent local planning operation". (p. 67)

TABLE II-11 MUNICIPAL LAND USE PLANNING - AS OF FEBRUARY 1976

| MUNICIPALITY | Planning Area | Official Plan | Zoning By-Law(s) | | Overall Plan or Zoning | Present Planning Status | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Comprehensive | Partial | | Local Interest | No Activity |
| KEAPNEY | x+ PSDPA (1) | Approved Jan. 1965 | Approval pending | | x | | x |
| PARRY SOUND | | | | | | | x |
| POWASSAN | | | | | | | x |
| TROUT CREEK | | | | | | | x |
| BURKS FALLS | | | In preparation | | | x | x |
| MAGNETAWAN | | | Expired Sept. 1975 | x | | x | x |
| ROSSEAU | | | | In prep. | | x | x |
| SOUTH RIVER | | | | | | x | x |
| SUNDRIDGE | PSDPA | Approved Aug. 1971 | In preparation | | x | | x |
| ARIPOUR | | | | | | | |
| CARLING | | | | | | | |
| CHAPMAN | | | | | | | |
| CHRISTIE | x | Approved Dec. 1973 | | | x | | |
| FOLEY | | | | | | | |
| HAGERMAN | | | | | | | |
| HUMPHREY | | | | | | | |
| JOLY | PSDPA | Approved Aug. 1971 | Submitted Jan. 1976 | In prep. | x | | x |
| MACHAR | | | | In prep. | | | |
| MC DOUGALL | | | In preparation | x | | | |
| MC KELLAR | | | | | | | |
| MC MURRICH | x | Approved Dec. 1973 | | | x | | x |
| NIPISSING | | | Approval pending | | | | x |
| NORTH HIMS WORTH | | | | | | | |
| PERRY | | | | | | | |
| RYERSON | | | | x | | | x |
| SOUTH HIMS WORTH | | | | x | | | x |
| STRONG | | | | | | | |
| CHISHOLM | | | | | | | |

NOTES: (1) PSDPA is Parry Sound and District (Joint) Planning Area. Single-independent planning area indicated by x.
 (2) By-laws approved for single subdivisions only (Reference or M-Plan).
 (3) Ministry of Housing reports recent municipal inquiries, meetings, local surveys, etc.

SOURCE: Official Plans Branch, Community Planning Advisory Branch, Ministry of Housing, late Feb. 1976.

- "It will be evident from the need for long-term planning identified in this Section, that a permanent planning staff for the District will be mandatory. Any other arrangement for temporary staff ... would imperil the continuing process upon which we place a major emphasis. The quality of planning is only as good as the staff and funds available". (p. 68)
- "The urgency of the need for long range planning in the District is recognized by a substantial number of residents, taxpayers and officials. This general consensus was apparent from the local meetings and submissions and discussions with officials. The form of the planning and its supporting structure must be determined in relation to municipal reorganization." (p. 69)

The need for municipal land use planning within a strong local government system, as stated in the Proctor and Redfern report, is recognized by the Study Group. During the course of the Local Government Study, there has been an increasing interest by local municipalities and groups in immediate and long-term plans and policies. Increasing development pressures, and desires for more local responsibility for planning local areas, are probable factors. But there has been insufficient local interest and action in some areas that presently require at least interim controls while area-wide planning policies are prepared. Carling, Machar, and Strong Townships, and the urban municipalities in the east are examples. One area of great concern to the Study Group is the possible impact in the very near future on Carling Township and surrounding territory, of industrial development in the Carling Industrial Park. Protection is required against strip development, conversion of seasonal buildings with inadequate water and sewage systems, and pressure on roads and schools in the area. Recommendations in the final report of the District of Parry Sound Local Government Study will deal with this and other urgent issues that have a bearing on local government structure and planning needs.

A number of Provincial ministries have a major role in present detailed land use and development matters in the Study Area, especially in the 23 municipalities without planning area status and in the unorganized territory. The Study Group organized two workshops in 1975 to discuss interim planning needs and proper co-ordination among a number of ministries. The following agencies have present responsibilities related to land-use and will have large inputs into any future municipal or District-wide planning:

| <u>Ministry</u> | <u>Areas of Responsibility</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- approval of subdivisions, consents, Official Plans, housing policy statements- assistance in municipal planning studies |
| Natural Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- management of public lands and waters- outdoor recreation and resource products planning and management- participation in planning for co-ordinated use of all lands and waters |
| Environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- design and approval of major water, sewage treatment, and solid waste projects- environmental assessments |
| Ontario Hydro | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- planning of power plant locations and transmission routes- rural hydro services |
| Transportation and Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- highway improvements (planning of routes, alignments, capacity)- access to lots off highways |
| Industry and Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- industrial and business development- tourism establishment licensing |

| <u>Ministry</u> | <u>Areas of Responsibility</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provincial economic and social planning- regional planning- Federal-Provincial development agreements- local government policy |

A report on the Provincial Government's development strategy in Northeastern Ontario (including Parry Sound District) is expected to be published by the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs in the spring of 1976. It will form a general policy basis for the District-level planning and local planning that is required in the Study Area. The information collected, mapped and analyzed by the Parry Sound Study Staff will be useful for the future planning required.

Water, Sewerage and Solid Waste Facilities

Communal Water and Sewage Treatment: Few communities in the Study Area have communal water supplies or sewage treatment facilities. As Table II-12 below shows, only Parry Sound, Powassan, Callander (North Himsworth), and Burks Falls have both types of facilities. South River has a water system, while Sundridge has a new sewage collection and treatment system. Water supply systems are generally municipally owned and operated (except in Callander), while the Ontario Ministry of the Environment owns and operates sewage treatment facilities and charges to the municipal users the cost of their operation and financing.

TABLE II-12

COMMUNAL WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES

| <u>MUNICIPALITY</u> | <u>WATER SUPPLY</u> | <u>SEWAGE TREATMENT</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PARRY SOUND | Municipal (Georgian Bay) | Provincial - primary; expansion and secondary plant in design stages |
| POWASSAN | Municipal (wells) | Provincial lagoon-expansion proposed |
| BURKS FALLS | Municipal (wells) | Provincial - new lagoon (2000 design pop.) |
| SOUTH RIVER | Municipal (wells) | -- |
| SUNDRIDGE | -- | Provincial - new |
| MCDUGALL | Nobel area only - CIL and local | Sewers only (no treatment) in Crawford subdivision - lagoon in design stages |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | Provincial - new (Callander) | Provincial - new (Callander) |

SOURCE: Ministry of the Environment

Individual Supplies: In the rest of the Study Area, individuals provide their own water from wells and surface sources, which are subject to inspection by the district health units. Individual sewage disposal systems (e.g. of the septic tank and tile bed type) tend to be adequate for homes and businesses on lots of adequate size and soil of sufficient depth and drainage. They are less than adequate on small sites and inadequate where the level fluctuates, on rocky sites, or when they are incorrectly installed or maintained. Private systems are required to be inspected by the Ministry of the Environment in the Parry Sound-Muskoka Health Unit's area, and by the North Bay and District and Sudbury District Health Units in their areas. (see Map 5)

Communities without communal services which have or are likely to have pollution problems include Britt, Byng Inlet, Dunchurch, Magnetawan, McKellar, Pointe au Baril, and Rosseau. Most of these places have small lots, limited soil cover, and old and often substandard sewage systems that may be affecting wells and surface water supplies.

Solid Waste Disposal: Most of the municipalities provide garbage collection for the built-up areas within their boundaries, with more frequent service in the large towns and villages than in the townships. The location of land fill sites and garbage dumps are indicated in Atlas Map 27. A number of municipalities are co-operating in the acquisition and maintenance of new, larger landfill sites. A large site in McDougall Township is being developed to take household wastes from west Parry Sound District.

The Ministry of Natural Resources operates dumps in the unorganized townships. Refuse is a special problem in organized and unorganized territory in the summer months.

Carling Township Industrial Park Servicing: As of this writing, an announcement is expected very soon from the Treasurer of Ontario and the Federal Minister of Regional Economic Expansion concerning the financing of water supply and sewage treatment facilities for the Carling Industrial Park at Woods Road. A preliminary study prepared in November 1974 estimated the cost of a full system (full fire protection volume and large sewerage capacity) to be about \$1,580,000. A no-fire-protection water system and small sewerage capacity were costed at \$830,000 (Urban Services - Reconnaissance Studies for the Parry Sound Area Industrial Park Board, Proctor and Redfern Ltd., 1974). A major issue of concern to the Study Group -- the organization and ownership of these and other services required by an industrial complex in Carling -- has not yet been resolved. The Proctor and Redfern "reconnaissance study" stated that:

- "Although we have no information concerning the exact position, in the legal and constitutional sense, of the Parry Sound Area Industrial Park Board, it is not at all clear it would have the authority (disregarding questions of capability) to operate and maintain water and sewage works. The Township of Carling (in which the Park is located) might be the organizational unit which would 'normally' assume such responsibilities. However, here, because of the absence of prior 'urban' development of any consequence, there is no body of experience with such matters." (pp. 40-41)

The Town of Parry Sound and the Province of Ontario are the only bodies presently available and capable to provide such services as water and sewerage, solid waste disposal, and fire protection for Carling Park industries and their workers. It goes without saying that possible pollution downstream (that is, in the Shebeshekong System and in Georgian Bay), due to of inadequate services in the Industrial Park, must be prevented.

The Industrial Park is a key issue in the planning, servicing, and local government structure of west Parry Sound District. It will be addressed in detail in the Study Group's final recommendations.

Electricity

Electricity requirements in the Study Area are provided by six elected municipal utilities commissions and by six area offices of Ontario Hydro.

Table II-13 shows indicators of the relative sizes of the six municipal utilities in the Study Area. The Parry Sound utility is by far the largest and generates some of its own power requirements. All serve their immediate urban area only. The Parry Sound, South River, and Burks Falls public utilities commissions also operate local water services.

TABLE II-13

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL UTILITIES

| INDICATOR | PARRY SOUND PUC | SOUTH RIVER PUC | BURKS FALLS PUC | SUND- RIDGE HEC | ROSSEAU HS | MAGNE- TAWAN PUC |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Customers 1972 ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | | |
| Residential | 1965 | 344 | 314 | 310 | 133 | 99 |
| General | 391 | 64 | 83 | 75 | 22 | 28 |
| Revenue 1972 (\$ '000) | 613 | 94 | 96 | 76 | 23 | 15 |
| Total Assets 1972 (\$ '000) | 1,368 | 211 | 208 | 166 | 73 | 43 |
| 1973 Energy Supplied ('000 KWH) | 35.5 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Number of Employees 1974 | 11 | 2 (P.T.) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

NOTE: 1. Residential - homes with year-round service.
General - business, manufacturing, etc.

SOURCE: Ontario Hydro.

Ontario Hydro provides electricity to the Study Area through six area offices, four in its Georgian Bay Region and two in its Northeastern Region. The areas served are shown on Map 8, while Atlas Map 23 shows the transmission corridors and local lines serving its "rural hydro" customers in some detail. Only the Parry Sound rural operating area (ROA) is completely within the Study Area. Service level indicators for each are shown below. Powassan, one of 13 municipal systems in Ontario owned and operated directly by Ontario Hydro, is included within the North Bay ROA data.

TABLE II-14
ONTARIO HYDRO RURAL OPERATING AREAS, 1973

| | <u>GEORGIAN BAY REGION</u> | | | | <u>N.E. REGION</u> | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | <u>BRACE- BRIDGE</u> | <u>HUNTS- VILLE</u> | <u>PARRY SOUND</u> | <u>PENE- TANG</u> | <u>WARREN</u> | <u>NORTH BAY</u> |
| Number of Employees | 66 | 48 | 36 | 44 | 34 | 94 |
| Customers ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | | |
| Farm | 238 | 284 | 134 | 640 | 472 | 392 |
| Residential | 4,155 | 3,541 | 2,369 | 3,302 | 3,304 | 4,443 |
| RRIO | 13,008 | 5,996 | 4,632 | 8,452 | 2,048 | 2,124 |
| General | <u>1,095</u> | <u>915</u> | <u>647</u> | <u>687</u> | <u>596</u> | <u>786</u> |
| TOTAL | 18,496 | 10,736 | 7,782 | 13,081 | 6,420 | 7,745 |

NOTE: 1. Classes of Customers:

Farm - farms (year-round occupancy)

Residential - permanent residential buildings, with continuous service demands

RRIO - (Rural Residential Intermittent Occupancy) -

- Seasonal or intermittent service, to buildings not regarded as the customer's permanent residence

General - business, commercial, manufacturing, etc.

SOURCE: Ontario Hydro Statistical Yearbook; Ontario Hydro

Libraries

Library services are provided in the Study Area from thirteen public library locations and a number of school libraries. Ten libraries operate under The Public Libraries Act and have boards appointed by municipal councils. There are also three community libraries, in Dunchurch, Magnetawan, and Loring (Argyle School). Large book and reference collections are also maintained from the school libraries, especially the large elementary, senior public, and high schools in the Study Area.

There are presently fourteen library boards operating in the Study Area. The eleven public library boards operating library services include three inter-municipal or "union" public library boards (centred in Burks Falls, Powassan and South River), seven single public library boards, and the board of the Algonquin Regional Library System. These are described in Table II-15. In addition, public library boards were recently appointed, effective January 1, 1976 by Foley, McDougall, and Carling Township councils to take advantage of provincial grants. Library services are available to their residents from the Parry Sound library only. The union library boards cover these municipalities:

Burks Falls, Armour, Ryerson

South River, Machar

Powassan, Nipissing, South Himsworth, Trout Creek,
Chisholm

Each public library board is appointed annually and is a corporate body separate from the municipal corporation. The Algonquin Regional Library System covers the District of Parry Sound, Nipissing District and the District Municipality of Muskoka. The Regional Library System Board has 9 members, three appointed annually from local board members in each District. The Regional Library distributes over 80,000 books and other materials to local libraries in the system. It provides such services as cataloguing, reference, specialized materials, purchasing and general advice to its twenty-four member library boards in the three Districts. Recently the

TABLE II-15: PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS 1974

| BOARD NAME ¹ | Volumes | | Staff ² | | Hours Open (week) 1973 | Income | | | Expenditures | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | Board Members | Held | Circ'n | Prof. 1973 | Non-Prof. 1973 | Prov. Grant \$ | Munic. Grant \$ | Other \$ | Total Current \$ | Per Capita \$ |
| BURKS FALLS UNION | 7 | 6,417 | 6,822 | | F, P | 2,920 | 900 | 3,980 | 5,189 | 2.69 |
| HUMPHREY | 5 | 3,192 | 5,028 | | F, P | 855 | 500 | 1,474 | 2,116 | 3.69 |
| KEARNEY | 5 | 5,548 | 1,000 | | F | 359 | 100 | 711 | 1,045 | 3.65 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 5 | 5,760 | 6,460 | | F, P | 3,352 | - | 2,428 | 1,641 | 0.72 |
| PARRY SOUND | 5 | 15,622 | 54,456 | F | F, 2P | 8,201 | 21,260 | 22,743 | 44,887 | 8.00 |
| PERRY | 5 | n.a. | n.a. | | F, P | 1,412 | 703 | 298 | 2,363 | 2.57 |
| POWASSAN UNION | 10 | 7,722 | 14,176 | | F | 7,149 | 1,425 | 3,359 | 7,998 | 1.36 |
| ROSSEAU | 5 | 2,476 | 600 | | P | 336 | 140 | 428 | 385 | 1.86 |
| SOUTH RIVER UNION | 5 | 3,958 | 4,151 | | F | 2,611 | 1,814 | 2,013 | 2,785 | 1.79 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 5 | 3,172 | 1,609 | | F | 1,153 | - | 1,779 | 812 | 1.18 |
| TOTALS | | 44,917 | 94,302 | F | 9F, 6P | 28,348 | 26,842 | 39,213 | 69,221 | 3.47 |
| ALGONQUIN REG'L LIBRARY SYSTEM | 9 | 80,879 | n.a. | 2F | 3F | 167,551 | - | 103,755 | 271,306 | \$1.57 |

NOTE : 1. See text for areas covered by union library boards; Kearney also serves Bethune, Proudfoot townships
2. Staff: F = serving all open library hours. P = part-time.
n.a. Information not available.

SOURCE : Public Library Statistics 1974; Algonquin Regional Librarian

Regional Library has sponsored a performing arts series bringing well-known performers to various communities in the Study Area. The program is Provincially funded.

Table II-15 shows such indicators of library use as circulation, total volumes held, and hours open. The Parry Sound Public Library is by far the largest in the Study Area. Its 1974 expenditures amounted to \$8.00 per capita, well above the other Study Area library boards. The provincial average per capita expenditure for library services is \$7.23. The inclusion of Carling, Foley, and McDougall within Parry Sound's library system will greatly decrease its 1974 figure of \$8.00 per capita. Powassan, Burks Falls, and North Himsworth (Callander) are next in size.

All libraries are important to their communities. Table II-15 indicates the 1974 income and expenditure data for the ten boards and the Algonquin Regional Library System. Revenue from borrower cards, fines, rentals, etc. is the main source (42%), followed by Provincial grants (30%), and municipal contributions (28%). Compared to other municipalities, Parry Sound Council is a generous contributor to its library service. Provincial library grants are presently \$1.70 per person served by a public library board. The Algonquin Regional Library System receives most of its revenue from the Province, based on a formula of 55¢ per person and \$3.00 per square mile within its jurisdiction.

Of the thirteen libraries, those in Callander, Burks Falls, Magnetawan, and Parry Sound are housed in separate library buildings. The Parry Sound Library is also headquarters for the Algonquin Regional Library. The others are located in municipal offices, community halls, and schools. Some clerk-treasurers in the smaller municipalities are library board secretaries or board members.

There are three professional librarians employed in the District, two of them by the Regional Library. The other libraries have a "librarian in charge" and some have additional part time staff. The three community librarians have volunteer staff only. The central and northwest areas of the District are not presently served by public library services, although the facilities within schools do provide materials indirectly to homes and residents of the area.

Recreation and Community Activities

Recreation programs and community buildings are administered by a variety of appointed local special-purpose bodies and in some cases by municipalities directly. Table II-5 lists 14 municipalities with recreation committees (sometimes confused with a council's own recreation committee) and seven with community centre or community hall boards, a museum board (Magnetawan), and two single-municipality special-purpose boards found only in Parry Sound, an arena board and a parks advisory board. Parry Sound Council has a parks, recreation and environmental control committee, to maintain liaison with the two boards.

In several cases, neighbouring municipalities participate in joint recreation programs and have joint boards of management for the facility used. Powassan is the location of facilities operated on behalf of municipal councils (but separately from them) by a joint arena board and a joint community centre board. Both are shared by Powassan and Nipissing, South Himsworth, and Chisholm Townships. A joint arena board operates the Burks Falls arena for Armour, Ryerson, and Burks Falls.

The recreation activities vary with each municipality, but generally include summer playground programs, community use of halls for social events and meetings, outdoor skating rinks, and, in the three large urban municipalities (Parry Sound, Powassan, and Burks Falls), skating and hockey programmes. These are supplemented by school-based recreation activities and night courses.

Grants for community recreation facilities and programs are administered by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, under The Community Recreation Centres Act, 1974.

Unorganized Territory - Local Roads Boards

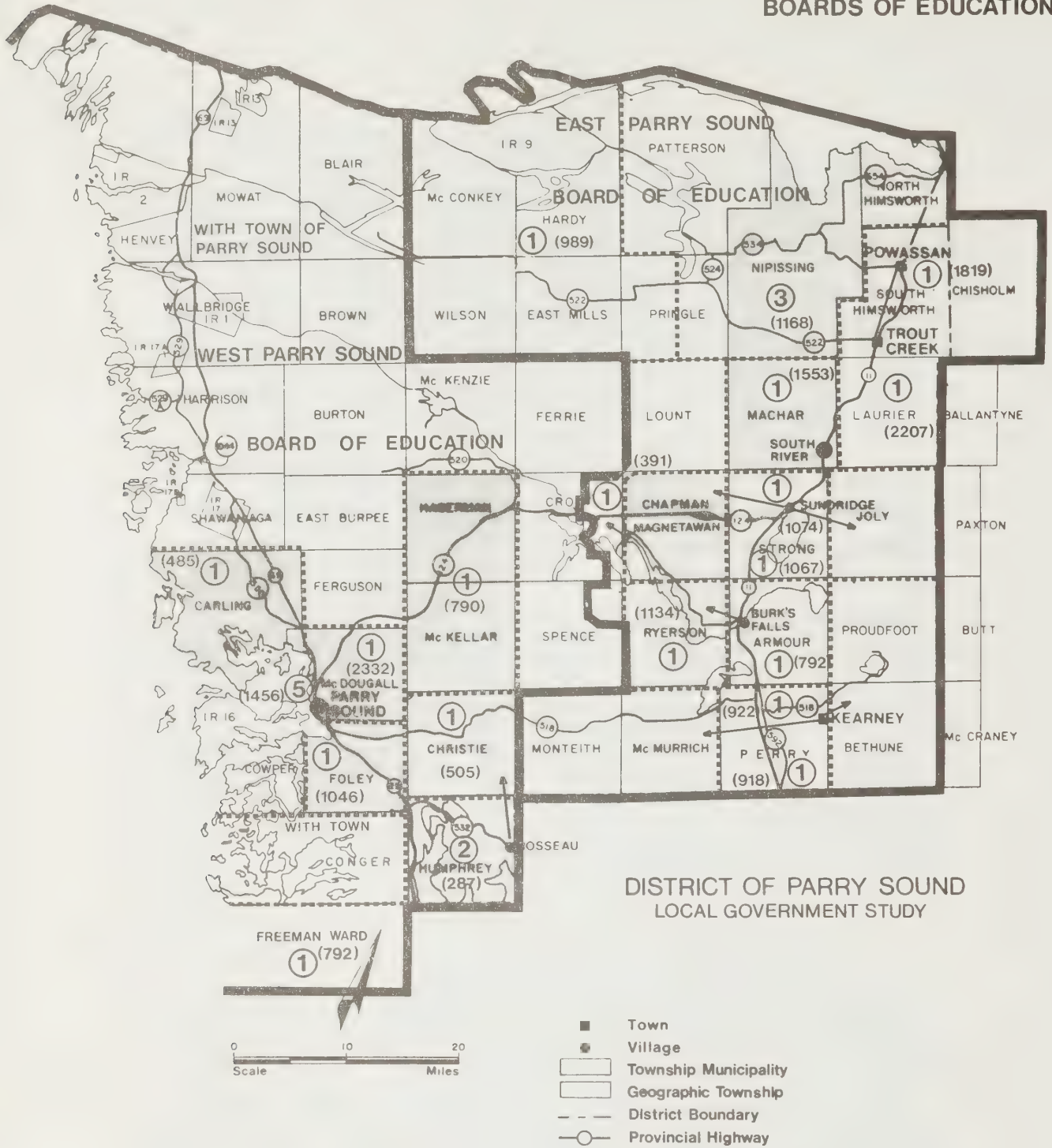
Local roads boards are the only local bodies with jurisdiction in a substantial part of unorganized territory. Within the Study Area, some 380 miles of local roads are under the jurisdiction of 22 local roads boards (A twenty-third, the Wallbridge South Board, was established in 1975). The local roads areas are shown on Atlas Map 21.

These boards are elected in May of each year from among the landowners along the road, or who gain access to their properties via the road -- the same people who are liable for the local road tax. Subject to Ministry of Transportation and Communications approval, the board determines the road work which needs to be done in that year and levies the necessary tax on each owner in accordance with the assessed value of his property. Tax collection and administrative duties are carried out by a secretary-treasurer, who is appointed by the board. Actual road work is carried out by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, using its crews and equipment.

Effectively, the rate of Ministry of Transportation and Communications' subsidy to the cost of road work in the District's local roads areas is very similar to its subsidy rate to township municipalities, although a different formula is used. Furthermore, the range of expenditures per mile of road is similar for local roads boards and township municipalities. As a general rule, road authorities serving primarily seasonal populations tend to experience higher costs than those in more agricultural areas.

By contrast to municipalities, much of the responsibility for actual road program administration is passed on to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Many local roads boards virtually fold up for the winter because many board members are out-of-District seasonal residents and the administration necessarily suffers from a certain "occasional" flavour. This situation is becoming increasingly serious because of winter use of cottages and school bus access to permanent homes.

MAP 2
BOARDS OF EDUCATION



BOARDS OF EDUCATION

- Board Boundary
- Office
- Ward Boundary
- ① Number of Trustees Elected in Ward
- (123) Population per Ward Trustee

SOURCES: Board Administrators.

3. Area-Wide Special-Purpose Agencies:

Education

The East Parry Sound and West Parry Sound Boards of Education serve the Study Area. These two elected bodies are responsible for the largest single public service in the Study Area, in terms of local levies, Provincial grants, physical assets, employment, and impact on individuals and families.

The internal administration and policies of the boards of education are beyond the terms of reference of this study. However, several items are worthy of discussion. This section discusses the method of representation, the location of facilities, enrolment trends, and school transportation, as indicators of population trends in the Study Area. Brief financial notes highlight the large Provincial share of education board revenue and the differences between the East and West Boards in both revenue and expenditure patterns. Details on school tax collection are provided to indicate to unorganized territory by both the Boards and the municipalities.

Each board has adopted a different method of representation for the unorganized territory. On the West Board, five trustees represent the Town of Parry Sound and all unorganized territory. On the East Board, the Argyle area (four and one-half geographic townships) has one representative. Elsewhere in the east, board candidates living in unorganized territory must stand for office against municipal residents. Table II-7 and Map 2 show the level of representation expressed as the number of permanent residents per trustee.

The ward system and numerical representation apparently were based in part on equalized residential assessment, which does not fully reflect the distribution of permanent residents whose children are using the school system. High cottage assessment (and therefore high education tax contributions) affects the population per school trustee ratio in several parts of the West Board especially. This imbalance can be observed, for example, where Humphrey Township has two representatives with a permanent population of 574 and McDougall has one representative with a population of 2,332. The need

to follow municipal boundaries also creates some necessary differences in the level of representation. The recent release of market value assessment figures and the recommendations of this Study on municipal consolidation may prompt a re-analysis of representation.

The West Parry Sound Board has its administration office in Parry Sound and the East Parry Sound Board its administration office in South River. The Board areas are indicated on Map 2. The locations of schools and school boundaries are shown on Atlas Map 28. The West Board area covers twenty-two full townships (seven are organized, the Town of Parry Sound, the Village of Rosseau, and the west portions of Croft and Spence unorganized townships. It also includes Freeman ward of Georgian Bay Township in Muskoka District. The East Board covers 23 full townships, small parts of Croft and Spence townships, and seven towns and villages in the District. It also includes Chisholm Township in Nipissing District.

Representation: Each board comprises trustees elected on a ward basis, with one trustee appointed by the board acting as chairman. The ward representation systems are summarized in Table II-7 and shown on Map 2.

The West Board has 15 members, comprising 13 trustees elected from eight wards, one trustee elected by separate school supporters, and one trustee representing the four Indian Bands in the West Board area. The East Board also has 15 members. These include 14 elected from 12 different wards and one elected by separate school supporters. Only Strong, Armour, and Perry Townships have their own trustees; all other municipalities are grouped together in wards. A number of the ward groupings do not reflect existing village-township relationships. For example, Sundridge and Strong are in two different wards, as are Burks Falls and Armour.

Education Facilities: Tables II-16 and II-17 indicate each school's enrolment, capacity, facilities, and total teaching staff. School locations and areas are shown in Atlas Map 28.

In the West Board area, there are 12 elementary schools. The Kinsmen School for Retarded Children, Parry Sound High School and three elementary schools are located in the Town of Parry Sound. The High School has had four additions since its initial construction in 1951. The Kinsmen School was built in 1964.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION - WEST

| <u>Period</u> | <u>Schools Built</u> | <u>Refinished or additions</u> | <u>No Improvements</u> |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Before 1950 | 4 | 3 | Pointe au Baril 1949 |
| 1951-1960 | 4 | 3 | Sugar Bay 1954 |
| 1961-1970 | 4 | 1 | Britt 1967 |
| | — | — | Whitestone Lake 1963 |
| | 12 | 7 | William Beatty 1966 |

In the East Board area, there are 18 elementary schools. Almaguin Highlands Secondary School was built in 1958 and has had two additions since then.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION - EAST

| <u>Period</u> | <u>Schools Built</u> | <u>Refinished or Additions</u> | <u>No Improvements</u> |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Before 1950 | 6 | 3 | Magnetawan Central, 1949 Nipissing Central, 1949 |
| 1951-1960 | 9 | 6 | Restoule Public, 1955 Burks Falls Jr. Public, 1959 Kearney Public, 1955 |
| 1961-1970 | 4 | 2 | South Himsworth, 1962 |
| | — | — | Chisholm Central, 1964 |
| | 19 | 11 | |

TABLE II-16 SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS - WEST PARRY SOUND BOARD OF EDUCATION

| School | Enrolment | | | | | | Rated Capacity | 1975 Enrol/ Capacity | Facilities ¹ 1974 | | 1975 No. of Teachers ² | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | Sept 1975 | | | Rooms | Gym K | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Britt | 264 | 249 | 245 | 215 | 197 | 183 | 285 | 64.2 % | 8 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Foley Central | 185 | 197 | 147 | 152 | 146 | 159 | 175 | 90.8 | 6 | 1 | - | 7.3 |
| Humphrey Central | 232 | 222 | 272 | 276 | 271 | 301 | 320 | 94.1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 12.4 |
| Isabella Street (PS) | 325 | 308 | 302 | 277 | 271 | 266 | 425 | 62.6 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 11.4 |
| Mactier | 275 | 226 | 191 | 171 | 184 | 176 | 390 | 45.1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 8.6 |
| McDougall Central | 238 | 241 | 250 | 253 | 254 | 279 | 320 | 87.2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 12.6 |
| Nobel | 351 | 345 | 347 | 318 | 303 | 298 | 390 | 76.4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Pointe au Baril | 47 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 42 | 33 | 70 | 47.1 | 2 | - | - | 2.1 |
| Sugar Bay | 17 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 35 | 34.3 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Victory (PS) | 293 | 276 | 257 | 243 | 246 | 213 | 406 | 52.5 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10.7 |
| Whitestone Lake | 121 | 128 | 105 | 105 | 89 | 106 | 149 | 71.1 | 4 | 1 | - | 5.3 |
| William Beatty (PS) | 786 | 721 | 708 | 661 | 702 | 625 | 877 | 71.3 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 30.6 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ELEMENTARY TOTAL | 3,314 | 2,976 | 2,885 | 2,733 | 2,719 | 2,651 | 3,842 | 69.0 % | | | | 117F + 6.2P |
| Parry Sound High School | 1,234 | 1,358 | 1,355 | 1,353 | 1,347 | 1,347 | 1,620 | 83.1 % | 63 | 3 | - | 82 F |
| Kinsmen (PS) | - | 13 | 15 | 18 | 19 | | | | | | - | 2 F |
| TOTAL: | 4,368 | 4,347 | 4,255 | 4,104 | 4,085 | 4,017 | | | | | | 207 |

NOTES: 1. Rooms include instructional areas (classrooms, portables, music rooms, labs, shops etc.) and vacant classrooms.
2. Includes full-time (F) and part-time (P), expressed in full-time equivalents.

K ... Indicates kindergarten (No. of Rooms)
(PS) .. Indicates school located in Parry Sound Town

SOURCES: Business Administrators, East and West Boards; Ministry of Education.

TABLE II-17- SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS - EAST PARRY SOUND BOARD OF EDUCATION

| School | Enrolment | | | | | | | Rated Capacity | 1975 Enrol/ Capacity | Facilities ¹ 1974 | | 1975 No. of Teachers ² |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | Sept 1975 | Rooms | | | Gym | K | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M.T.Davidson (NH) | 316 | 293 | 266 | 256 | 226 | 216 | 495 | 43.6 % | 15 | 1 | Jr.1 | 12.2 |
| P.J. Keeling P.(NH) | 148 | 161 | 146 | 135 | 130 | 148 | 245 | 60.4 | 7 | - | - | 6.4 |
| Nipissing Central | 110 | 116 | 104 | 105 | 110 | 123 | 140 | 87.8 | 4 | - | - | 5.0 |
| Restoule | 37 | 38 | 39 | 43 | 36 | 36 | 70 | 51.4 | 2 | - | - | 2.3 |
| Argyle & Annex | 220 | 218 | 210 | 200 | 179 | 177 | 315 | 56.2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 9.5 |
| Powassan Jr. | 330 | 333 | 328 | 315 | 289 | 275 | 315 | 87.3 | 10 | - | 1 | 12.8 |
| Mapleridge Sr. (P) | 350 | 356 | 389 | 425 | 427 | 429 | 490 | 87.6 | 13 | 1 | - | 20.6 |
| Himsworth S. Central | 112 | 113 | 114 | 105 | 109 | 103 | 120 | 85.8 | 4 | - | - | 5.1 |
| Trout Creek | 143 | 138 | 138 | 140 | 157 | 149 | 160 | 93.1 | 5 | - | - | 7.8 |
| South River | 295 | 268 | 262 | 268 | 273 | 291 | 320 | 90.9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 13.1 |
| Magnetawan Central | 113 | 99 | 102 | 96 | 80 | 85 | 140 | 60.7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4.5 |
| Sundridge | 212 | 213 | 218 | 217 | 215 | 205 | 280 | 73.2 | 8 | 1 | - | 10.0 |
| Burks Falls Jr. | 293 | 267 | 291 | 295 | 306 | 318 | 390 | 81.5 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 14.6 |
| Chisholm Central | 78 | 90 | 90 | 96 | 89 | 98 | 105 | 93.3 | 3 | - | - | 4.4 |
| Perry Central | 94 | 107 | 112 | 106 | 111 | 99 | 140 | 70.7 | 4 | - | - | 5.0 |
| Kearney | 42 | 48 | 43 | 40 | 41 | 30 | 90 | 33.3 | 3 | - | - | 2.4 |
| Land of Lakes Sr. (Burks Falls) | 350 | 331 | 341 | 356 | 379 | 383 | | | 14 | 1 | - | 17.5 |
| ELEMENTARY TOTAL | 3,306 | 3,247 | 3,251 | 3,251 | 3,177 | 3,165 | 3,815* | 72.9 %* | | | | 138 F 15.3 P |
| Almaguin Highlands Sec. School | 1,220 | 1,222 | 1,225 | 1,227 | 1,257 | 1,301 | 1,235 | 101.8 % | No Information | | | 74 F |
| TOTAL: | 4,526 | 4,469 | 4,476 | 4,478 | 4,434 | 4,466 | 5,050* | 80.8 %* | | | | 227 |

NOTES: 1. and 2. See notes for Table II-16. (NH) - North Himsworth (P) Powassan
 * Rated Capacity total and enrolment/capacity ratio exclude Land of Lakes Senior Public School, recently expanded, which formerly had a rated capacity of 350 students.

Enrolment Trends: In total, the 1975 school enrolment in the Study Area was 8,483 students or 24.5% of the District's total population. Enrolment trends are similar to provincial trends, with a general decline evident in the elementary school population and a relatively stable secondary school population. It would appear that the East Board area is enjoying a relatively more stable school population. It experienced a 4.2% decline between 1970 and 1975, compared to a 20.0% decline in the West Board area. Only two schools showed an increase: Humphrey (probably due to the closing of nearby schools) and McDougall (reflecting population increases). In the East, only six of 18 schools showed significant decreases. Predictably, the East's senior public schools in Powassan and Burks Falls have had large enrolment increases.

Future predictions for school-age population in the Study Area indicate a decline in enrolment. This, in the past, has resulted in the closing of schools such as those in Carling, Christie and Sprucedale. In the future, too, it may result in further closings, particularly of small schools, and an increase in the amount of daily travel time to and from school.

School Transportation: The cost of busing pupils to and from schools in the Study Area is high: school transportation was 10.7% of the West Board's total 1973 expenditures in 1973, and for the East Board, 14.4%. The relative costs are higher in the East because of the less concentrated population pattern and the location of Almaguin Highlands Secondary School outside any urban centre. In 1974 the East Board used 105 vehicles to transport 3,796 students (including 85.6% of the total school population and 98% of the high school students). Students are also transported to North Bay (40 students in 1974) and Huntsville (thirteen).

The West Board used 77 school buses to transport 1,994 students (48.8% of the 1974 enrolment). Transportation to the Sugar Bay School in the South Channel is by boat or snowmobile. Secondary school pupils from the more remote areas board in Parry Sound.

Since there are no schools for the mentally retarded in the East, the Board has made arrangements with North Bay and Muskoka. Retarded children living north of Trout Creek go to North Bay's West Bayfield School. Those students living in and south of South River go to the D.M. Head School in Novar. Week-end transportation is provided for local deaf and blind children attending Provincial schools located in Belleville and Brantford, respectively.

School consolidation and the scatteration of population have been the main reasons for the intricate and costly bus routing systems. The direct costs to the Boards and to Provincial and local taxpayers are measurable and high. The time and social costs to pupils travelling up to three hours per day are also important, and must be weighed against the benefits from improved educational facilities and opportunities. In addition, local government must bear the considerable cost of snowploughing the municipal roads used by school vehicles to reach all families with school children. All these costs are increased by the lack of local plans or policies which might restrict housing and development to present population centres.

Collection of School Taxes: Each Board estimates the revenue required from local taxation and bills each municipality the appropriate amount. The amount required for education from local taxes is part of the municipality's total requirements and therefore forms part of the overall mill rate. The municipalities collect the education tax from their residents directly, as part of the overall local tax levy. Education is not shown separately on the municipal tax notice.

TABLE II-18: EDUCATION REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

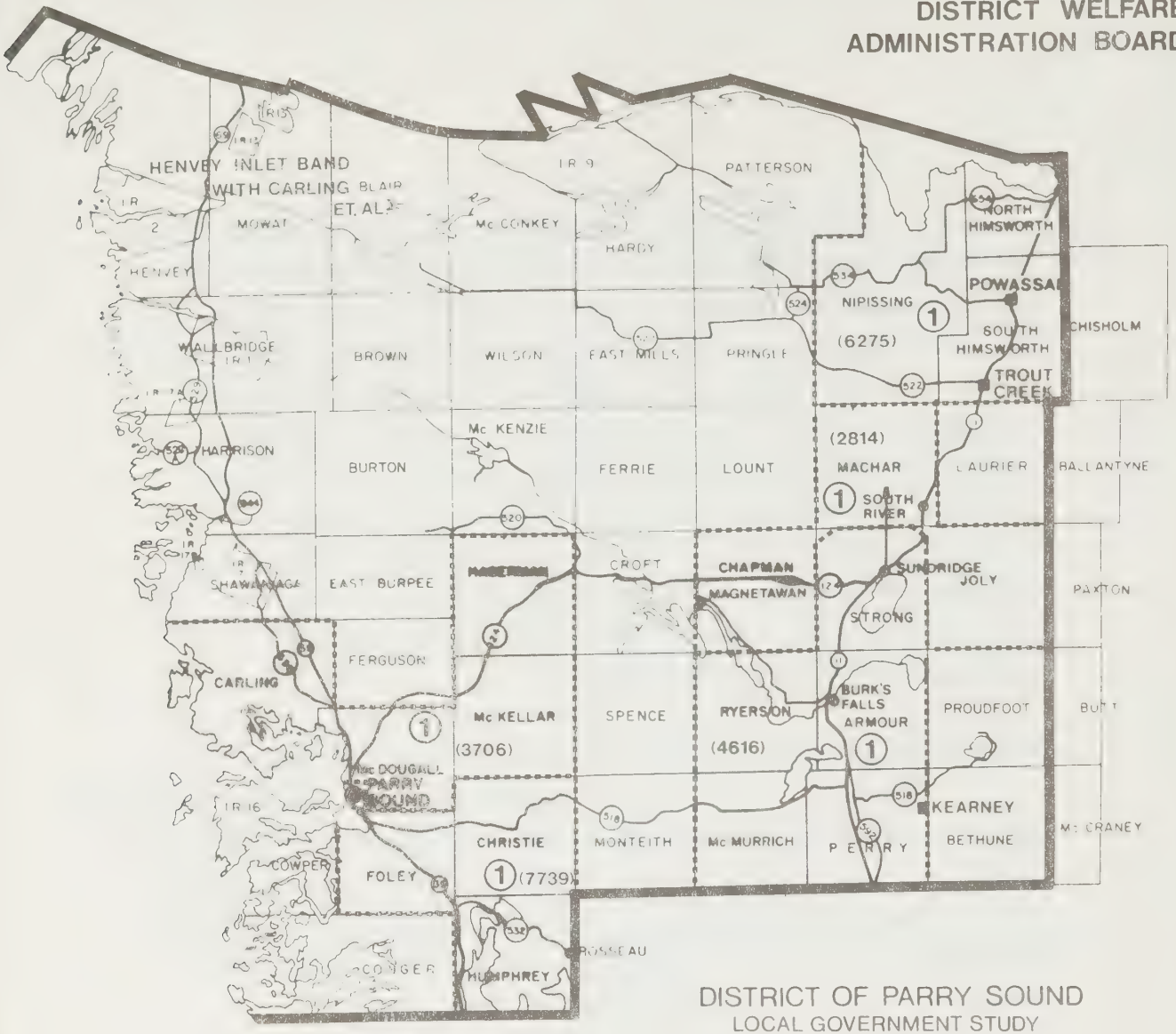
| | <u>East Board 1973 Actual</u> | | <u>West Board 1974 Estimated</u> | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| <u>Revenue Category</u> | <u>Amount \$</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Amount \$</u> | <u>%</u> |
| Ontario Government | 3,813,797 | 83.4 | 2,925,967 | 65.9 |
| Local Taxation | 679,896 | 14.9 | 1,260,563 | 28.4 |
| Federal Government (tuition, etc.) | - | - | 201,820 | 4.5 |
| Other Revenue | 80,286 | 1.7 | 40,669 | 0.9 |
| TOTAL | 4,573,979 | 100.0 | 4,439,019 | 100.0 |
| | <u>East Board 1973 Actual</u> | | <u>West Board 1973 Actual</u> | |
| <u>Expenditure Category</u> | <u>Amount \$</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Amount \$</u> | <u>%</u> |
| Instruction | 2,793,922 | 56.2 | 3,051,544 | 68.8 |
| Transportation | 719,445 | 14.4 | 475,388 | 10.7 |
| Plant Operation | 520,892 | 10.5 | 550,037 | 12.4 |
| Other (incl. debt charges, admin. etc.) | 942,889 | 18.9 | 362,050 | 8.1 |
| TOTAL | 4,977,148 | 100.0 | 4,439,019 | 100.0 |
| ENROLMENT | 1973 - | 4,478 | 1973 - | 4,104 |
| EXPENDITURES PER STUDENT | 1973 - \$1,111.47 | | 1973 - \$1,081.63 | |

SOURCE: Boards of Education

The method of collection of school taxes from assessed property owners in the unorganized townships differs between the two boards. In the West, the Town of Parry Sound collects education taxes for the unorganized areas. In the East, the collection system is based on the old TSA's (township school areas). Kearney, McMurrich and Magnetawan collect taxes from the TSA portion of their surrounding geographic townships: Proudfoot and Bethune; Monteith; and Lount, Croft and Spence, respectively. The Board collects taxes in the non-TSA parts of these townships and in the six townships west of Nipissing.

Revenue and Expenditures: Table II-18 contains financial highlights. Education expenditures in 1973 totalled \$9.4 million. Provincial grants provided by far the largest revenue, especially in the East. Instruction costs (salaries and materials) accounted for 62% of 1973 expenditures and assumed a somewhat higher proportion in the West Board.

MAP 3
DISTRICT WELFARE
ADMINISTRATION BOARD



DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDY

DISTRICT WELFARE ADMINISTRATION BOARD

- Boundary of Area Served
- Main Office
- Zone (Ward) Boundary
- ① Number of Municipal Appointees for Zone
- (123) Population per Zone Appointee

SOURCE: The District Welfare Administration Boards Act and Ontario Regulation 225/70, as amended (August 1973 Office Consolidation)

Social Services

The administration of social services is complex and involves, in the Study Area, three levels of government as well as numerous private and volunteer bodies. Among the programmes provided are family welfare, child welfare, homemakers and nurses services, vocational rehabilitation, day nurseries, and homes for the aged. The municipal councils in the Study Area have direct management of resources and programmes only for day nurseries. The other programmes are administered largely by local separate bodies which are appointed by the councils under separate provincial legislation. These agencies include boards for the two homes for the aged, the District Welfare Administration Board, and the privately incorporated Children's Aid Society. Their structure and methods of representation are outlined in Table II-7 and Maps 3 and 4. The 1973/74 municipal share of social service expenditures in the Parry Sound District was only 5.7%. The Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services administers the complex array of legislation, regulations and procedures governing social services in the Study Area, as in the rest of Ontario.

Table II-19 indicates the numerous social services programmes involving Provincial-local cost-sharing. The 1975 issue of Provincial Financial Assistance to Municipalities Boards and Commissions lists twenty-two such programmes. Each has a variety of controls, procedures, and conditions, which are dictated by social welfare legislation and its assorted regulations. Approval by the Province of budgets, building sites and plans, and the Homes for the Aged administrators' salaries are examples of the Provincial approvals required. In the case of elderly persons centres (there are none to date in the Study Area), the Ministry's incursion into local decision-making reaches the extreme of approving the municipality's enabling by-law, and requiring a 20% contribution by the municipality to the capital and operating costs of such centres.

Social services expenditures in the District of Parry Sound are high. Table II-20 shows that the District has, for five years, almost consistently ranked fourth-highest of the Province's forty-eight counties, districts and regions in terms of per capita expenditures, while it is now thirty-seventh in terms of total spending. Manitoulin Island (\$129 per capita in 1973/74), Prescott and Russell in eastern Ontario (\$96) and Timiskaming District (\$84) are the only areas higher. Parry Sound District's high per capita costs may be explained by the higher-than-average general welfare (short-term assistance) needs which result from a lack of permanent employment opportunities, and by a population base which is too small and too dispersed for administrative "economies of scale" to be realized.

Table II-20 shows the total expenditures by programme in 1973/74 and the portion of the total which is shouldered by the municipalities-either directly or through the District Welfare Administration Board, the Children's Aid Society, and the Homes for the Aged Board appropriations. Family benefits payments (long-term welfare assistance), paid 100% by the Provincial and Federal governments, amounted to \$1.4 million of the \$2.6 million spent on all social services in the District for that year. The municipal share was only 5.7% of total social services expenditures, the lowest share of the Province's forty-eight areas. The Northeastern Planning Region's average was 8.6%, while across Ontario, 11.2% of all social services expenditures are borne by the municipalities.

District Social Services (Family and Child Welfare)

Until the late 1960's, welfare or "relief" was administered in the Study Area by each municipality individually, without the benefits of qualified professional staff or area-wide policies and procedures. On their initiative, a committee of municipal leaders in the District recommended:

TABLE 11-19
PROGRAMS AND CONDITIONAL GRANTS ADMINISTERED
BY MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES 1975

| LOCAL AGENCY PROGRAM | PROGRAM DETAILS AND LEVEL OF SUBSIDY (%) | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | OPERATING COSTS | CAPITAL EXPENDITURES |
| <u>CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES</u> | 80% | <u>General</u> - 25% |
| Child Welfare | 100% for unorganized territory residents and Indian children | <u>Special</u> - \$5000/bed for new building - \$1200/bed for existing building |
| <u>MUNICIPALITIES</u> | | |
| Day Nurseries | 80% | New building - 50% Existing building - 80% |
| Elderly Persons Centres | 50% (to \$15,000) | 30% |
| <u>HOMES FOR THE AGED BOARDS</u> | <u>General Care</u> | Construction, alteration, Furnishings, etc. of: New Bldg. - 50% Acquired - 50% Possible - 100% of costs for unorganized portion |
| Homes for the Aged | 70% (100% for residents of unorganized areas) | |
| | <u>Extended Care</u> (Nursing care under Health Insurance plan) 70% of (1) portion of fee not affordable by the resident, and (2) costs above \$18.50 per day | |
| | 100% of (1) excess of day costs over \$5.90 fee payable by resident and (2) approved drugs | |
| <u>DISTRICT WELFARE ADMINISTRATION BOARDS</u> | 80% - Basic family budgetary items (e.g. food, shelter, fuel, drugs, etc) | |
| General Welfare Assistance (GWA) | 80% - supplementary aid (supplement other assistance plans) | |
| | 50% - special assistance (e.g. prescription drugs, moving, dental) | |
| | 100% - all GWA program costs for residents of unorganized territory | |
| Administration | 50% | |
| Homemakers and Nurses Services | 80% | |

NOTE: 1. Includes approved corporations under Part II of the Corporations Act and Indian Lands.

SOURCE: Provincial Financial Assistance to Municipalities, Boards and Commissions, Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, June 1975, pp. 1-13

TABLE II-20a

SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURES IN THE DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND

Selected Indicators 1969/70 to 1973/74

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Total Expenditures</u> | | <u>Per Capita (\$)</u> | | | <u>Calculated Population</u> |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| | <u>PS</u> | <u>Rank of 48</u> | <u>PSD</u> | <u>Rank of 48</u> | <u>Ont.</u> | |
| 1973-74 | 2,602,608 | 37 | 88.49 | 4 | 61.17 | 29,411 |
| 1972-73 | 2,420,074 | 37 | 83.32 | 4 | 58.23 | 29,054 |
| 1971-72 | 2,246,347 | 37 | 77.81 | 5 | 54.99 | 28,869 |
| 1970-71 | 1,909,952 | 36 | 66.69 | 4 | 45.99 | 28,638 |
| 1969-70 | 1,726,401 | 34 | 61.17 | 4 | 37.65 | 28,224 |

NOTE : 1. Excludes community service grants (now administered by Ministry of Culture and Recreation).

SOURCE: Expenditures by Counties - Year Ending March 1974, Ministry of Community and Social Services, Research Branch, no date.

TABLE II-20b

Public Expenditures on Social Services

District of Parry Sound Fiscal 1973-74

| <u>Program</u> | <u>Total Expenditures</u> | <u>Municipal Portion (%)</u> | <u>Operating Agency</u> |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| General Welfare | \$ 263,149 | 20.0 | DWAB |
| Family Benefits | 1,433,315 | -0- | Province of Ontario |
| Homes for/Operating the Aged / Capital | 570,553 28,504 | 8.0 -0- | Homes for the Aged Boards |
| Homemakers and Nurses Services | 1,815 | 20.0 | DWAB |
| Child Welfare | 276,306 | 17.4 | CAS |
| Vocational Rehabilitation | 32,059 | -0- | Province of Ontario |
| Day Nurseries - operating capital | 25,411 643 | 20.0 -0- | Municipalities (e.g. Town of Parry Sound) |
| All Programs | \$2,735,252 | 5.5 % | |
| Federal | 1,117,414 | 40.9 | |
| Provincial | 1,465,948 | 53.6 | |
| Municipal | 146,808 | 5.5 | |

NOTE: DWAB - District Welfare Administration Board
CAS - Children's Aid Society

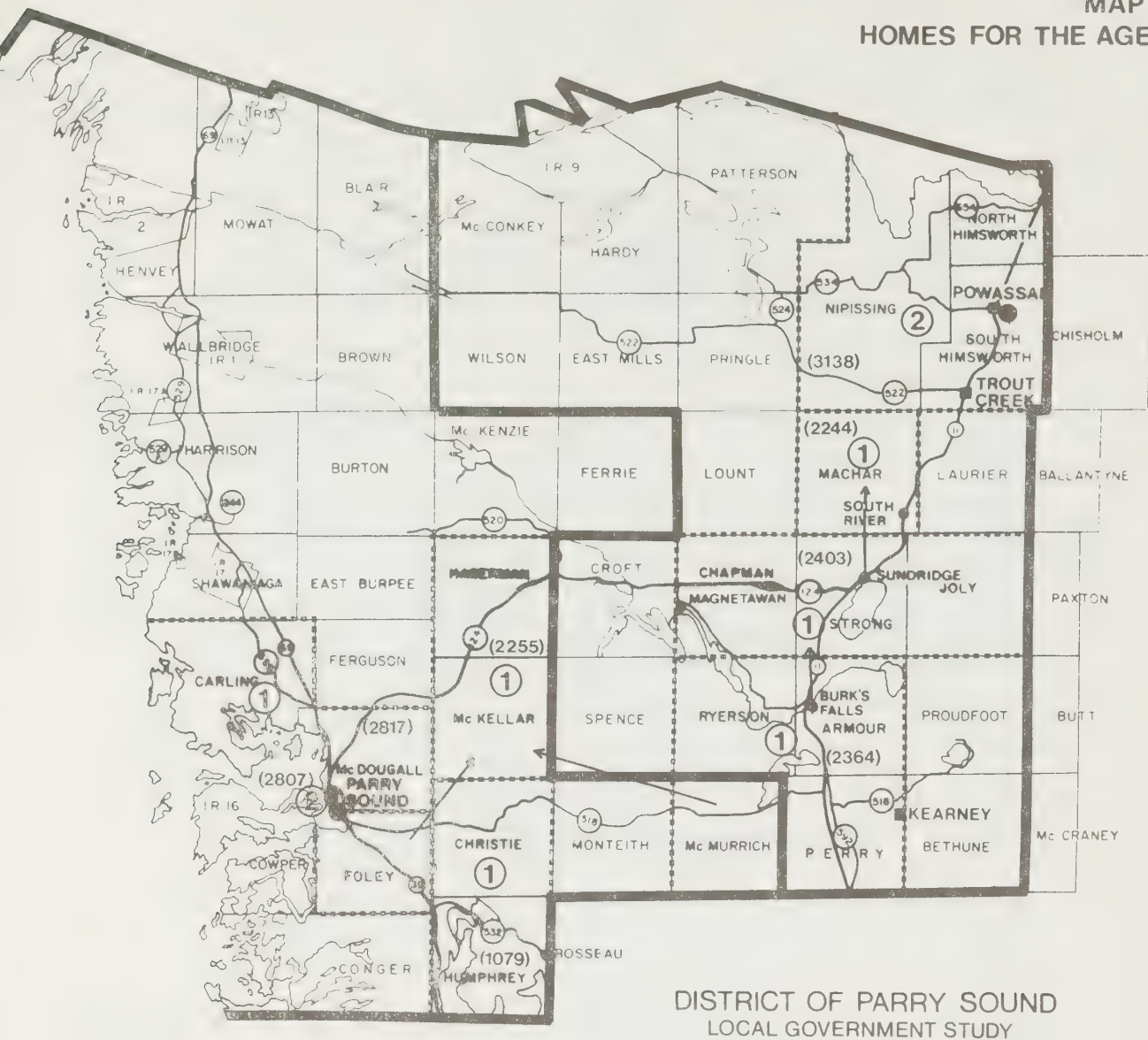
SOURCE: Expenditures by County - Year Ending March 1974

1. The formation of a district welfare system to replace municipal welfare, and
2. A closer relationship between the existing district-wide Children's Aid Society and such a district welfare board.

Upon the adoption of Provincial legislation to accomplish the first objective, joint meetings of the two boards commenced in 1968. In 1969 a joint board ("District Social Services") was formed. It now consists of seven representatives of the privately incorporated Children's Aid Society Board and seven appointees (five municipal and two Provincial) representing the community in family welfare concerns. Residents of the unorganized territory are not represented on either board. Co-ordination of the family and child welfare staff workers has been augmented by their sharing of a common building in Parry Sound with case workers employed by the Ministry of Community and Social Services, who report to the Ministry's "district office" in North Bay (see Map 9). Welfare programmes of different types have the largest share of total social services spending in the District of Parry Sound.

Homes for the Aged: In the District of Parry Sound, there are two homes for the aged. Each is managed by an appointed board of management. The composition and area of jurisdiction of each board are described in Table II-7 and Map 8. The boundary between the two board areas and the wards used are of some interest. While McMurrich Township is part of east Parry Sound for most purposes, it is included in the west Homes for the Aged. This may be partly because of the closer (although rougher) road distance to Parry Sound than to Powassan. A greater departure from everyday "communities of interest" are the separation of Burks Falls from its surrounding townships and Sundridge from Strong and Joly, for joint appointment purposes. It would seem more appropriate for a village and its adjacent townships to be part of the same ward.

MAP 4
HOMES FOR THE AGED



- Town
- Village
- Township Municipality
- Geographic Township
- - - District Boundary
- Provincial Highway

HOMES FOR THE AGED BOARDS OF MANAGEMENT

- Boundary of Board Area
- Home for the Aged
- Area (Ward) Boundary
- ① Number of Municipal Appointees for Area
- (123) Population per Area Appointee

SOURCE: The Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act, Ontario Regulation 92/75

Belvedere Heights in Parry Sound has 101 beds, of which 30 are "residential care" and 71 are "extended care" (for patients requiring some medical or nursing care). Eastholme in Powassan has 74 beds, 24 being for residential care and 50 for extended care. The 1974 ratio of beds to population over 60 years of age was 32.2 beds/1000 for the District, while the Provincial average was 27.5 beds/1000 population. This reflects the high percentage of elderly people in the District. In 1974, 13% of the municipal population was 66 or older. The Provincial figure was 8.5%. There are no figures available for that year for the unorganized territory.

The Province pays 50% of the capital expenditures, while the remainder is apportioned among the municipalities on the basis of assessment. The Province pays 70% of each home's operating costs and also pays part of the daily maintenance cost for each person originally resident in unorganized territory. Residents that can afford to pay a portion of the costs do so. The remainder is paid by the municipalities on the basis of the number of residents from each municipality living in the home. In 1973-74, the municipalities in Parry Sound District contributed \$45,616 or 7.6% of the total public expenditures for the two homes for the aged.

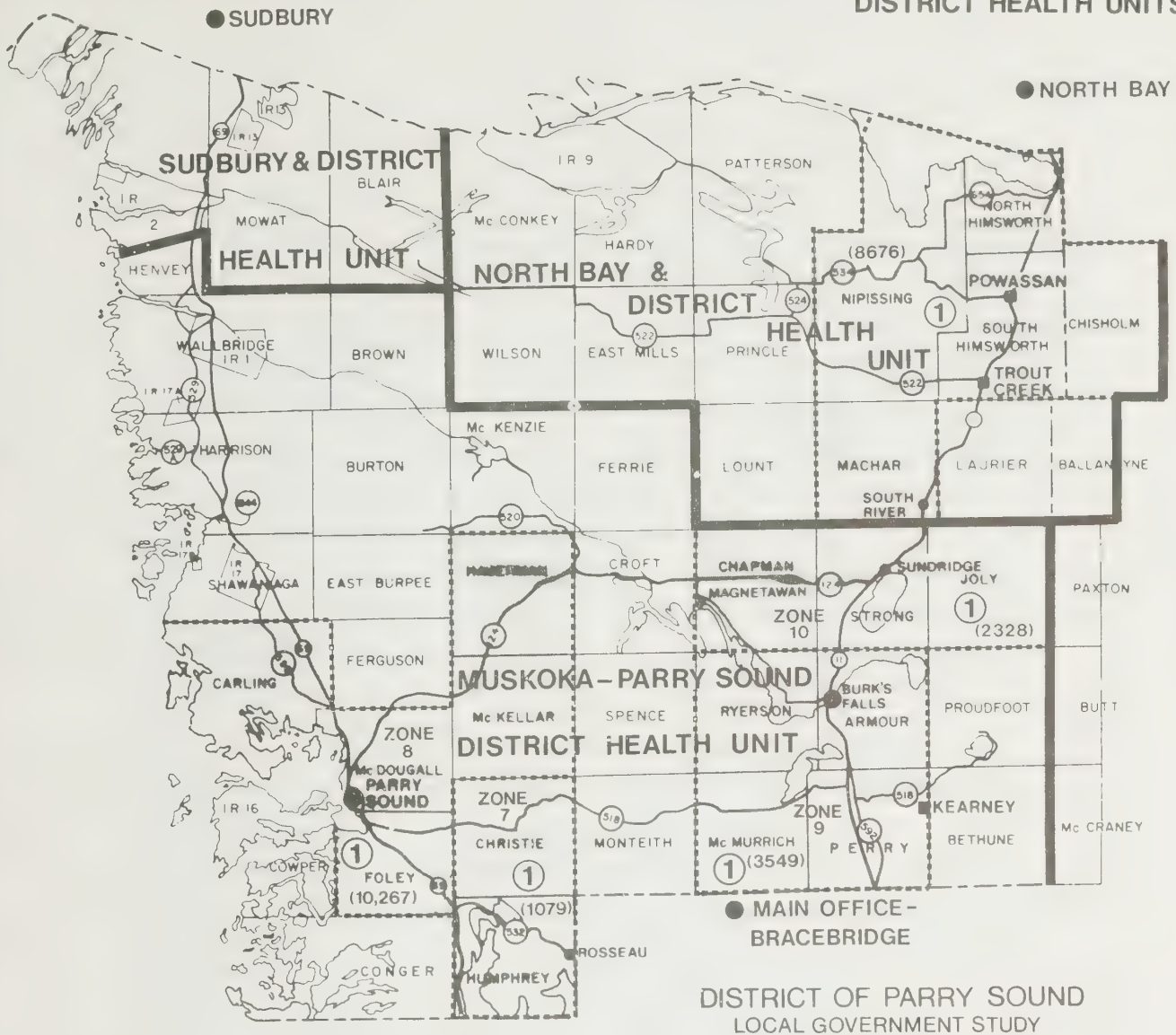
Day Nurseries: Day care is the only social services programme administered directly by municipalities or other local groups in the District. The Waubeek Day Care Centre in Parry Sound has the largest day care programme.

Health Services

Health care administration will be discussed here in two categories: public health, and institutional health services (hospitals, nursing homes, and medical centres). Municipal councils in the Study Area have a large indirect influence on public health matters by appointing members to two of the three district health unit boards which serve the area. Hospital boards, on the other hand, are not even remotely accountable to local municipalities since only the municipality in which the two major hospital facilities are located (the Town of Parry Sound) is represented on them. Provincial legislation, grants, and approvals administered by the Ministry of Health are major factors in determining both hospital and public health policies in the Study Area. Aside from the obvious human benefits of good health care, health services are, as suggested in the Economy section of this report, a major economic force. Health care workers form a large and stable percentage of the District's work force.

Information on hospital use is presented in some detail in this section, since the Study Group feels it is a good indicator of the geographical patterns and forces at work in the Study Area. The importance of these patterns has been emphasized by recent discussions about the Ministry of Health's proposed District Health Council. This body would be appointed by the Minister of Health from among community groups and health professions within a local "health service district", and would advise the Minister on the distribution of health dollars and facilities within that district. The discussion on this question has been an excellent example of what we have found to be a dominant question throughout our analysis of the Study Area: What are the effects of such centres outside the District of Parry Sound as North Bay and Muskoka? Is part or all of the District tied to them, or to itself only? Is Parry Sound "North" or "South"?

MAP 5
DISTRICT HEALTH UNITS



DISTRICT HEALTH UNIT BOARDS

- Boundary of Health Unit
- Office
- Zone (Ward) Boundary
- ① Number of Municipal Appointees to Health Unit Board in Zone
- (123) Population per Zone Appointee

SOURCE: The Public Health Act, Ontario Regulation 711/70.

Public Health: Public Health services are provided in the Study Area through the district health unit system, assisted by direct (e.g. public health laboratories) and advisory services from the Ministry of Health. Three separate district health units have jurisdiction in the Study Area (see Map 5). The majority of Parry Sound District is covered by the Parry Sound -- Muskoka Health Unit, with smaller sections served by the North Bay and Sudbury district health units. All are headquartered outside the Study Area, although the Parry Sound -- Muskoka Unit has established offices in Parry Sound and Burks Falls.

Formation of the three health units in the District took place over a number of years. Initially formed in 1950, the Muskoka unit was extended in 1956 to include municipalities in Parry Sound District. The Sudbury unit was also first formed in 1950. The present system of inter-municipal district health units was finally established in 1968. Their areas of jurisdiction, representation systems, and other information are contained in Table II-7 and Map 5.

Provincial subsidy covers 75% of health unit expenditures, in addition to which the Province pays a grant based on the permanent and seasonal population of unorganized territory. The remainder of the health unit's requirements are borne by the municipalities, and are apportioned among contributing municipalities on the basis of population.

Services: Health units in the District are concerned with such functions as the recording of vital statistics; the control of communicable diseases; environmental sanitation and public health inspections; personal services such as pre-and post-natal care; mental health programs; child health and immunization clinics; and school medical and dental services. Each Medical Officer of Health (or M.O.H.) -- the chief administrative officer of a board of health -- has a large number of statutory powers and

responsibilities in matters related to public health and safety. In the Parry Sound-Muskoka District Health Unit area, septic system inspections are now the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment. Previously, however, the inspection of private sewage systems received high priority by the Health Unit, and left little time in the summer months for the many other types of public health inspections for which this agency is responsible. The Ministry of the Environment and the Parry Sound-Muskoka District Health Unit have neighbouring offices in the Town of Parry Sound. In the North Bay and Sudbury sectors, private waste system inspections are still done by the Health unit.

Approximately half of the staff (of the Parry Sound-Muskoka unit) are located and work in the District of Parry Sound, predominantly in public health, nursing and inspections. The Powassan-centred area of the North Bay and District unit is served by staff based in North Bay. There are limited staff requirements in Sudbury's area of jurisdiction within the Study Area (Mowat and Blair geographic townships).

Table II-7 indicates wide variation among wards in the level of representation on health unit boards in the Study Area. However, the health unit areas and their wards represent fairly well the present population patterns and communities of interest in the District. The costs of providing professional public health services have determined that municipalities in neither Parry Sound District nor the Muskoka District alone can support a health unit. If an outside link is necessary, the Town of Parry Sound and its surrounding area are oriented to Muskoka much more than to the City of North Bay, mostly because of distance.

Institutional Health: Personal health services in the Study Area are provided by a combination of public and private facilities. These include the Parry Sound District General Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital (both in Parry Sound), the Burks Falls and District Red Cross Hospital; two private nursing homes (Trout Creek and Port Loring); and medical centres, three of which are funded through municipalities. The following descriptions of hospitals are supplemented by 1974 information in Table II-21 (Place of Hospitalization), Table II-22 (Hospital Bed Inventory), Table II-23 (Selected Hospital Service Indicators) and Table II-24 (Separation of Active Treatment Patients from Parry Sound District Hospitals). Hospitals in North Bay (North Bay Psychiatric, St. Joseph's and Civic), Huntsville District Memorial Hospital and specialized training hospitals in Toronto also serve the Study Area.

Parry Sound District General Hospital is a large and complex institution serving a wide area. It is the largest single employer (public or private) in the Study Area. The General Hospital Board of Trustees has eighteen members. Six ex-officio members are appointed representing the Women's Hospital Auxiliary, the visiting clergy, Parry Sound Town Council, and the Medical staff (three appointees); twelve members are elected by the Hospital Association membership (four each year). The appointed board members are ineligible for the positions of Board president and vice-president. Elected board members for the hospital are not selected by area; rather, board members are people who stand for office because of their interest in hospitals. Most of the present board members live in or near the Town of Parry Sound. Parry Sound District General provides a wide range of medical, surgical, and emergency services. Only specialized surgical or medical cases are referred to Toronto hospitals. As Table II-24 shows, it serves a large number of people resident outside the District of Parry Sound. This is due to its location on the Trans-Canada Highway and to its closeness to large cottage areas and Provincial Parks.

TABLE II-21

PLACE OF HOSPITALIZATION OF RESIDENTS OF PARRY SOUND
DISTRICT IN SELECTED HOSPITAL CENTRES 1974

| | <u>DISTRICT</u> | <u>PS</u> | <u>HOSPITAL LOCATIONS</u> | | | | <u>TORONTO</u> | <u>OTHER</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|--|----------------|--------------|
| | | | <u>BF</u> | <u>NB</u> | <u>H</u> | | | |
| No. of patients | 7118 | 3893 | 791 | 1366 | 203 | | 610 | 255 |
| % of Total | 100.0 | 54.7 | 11.1 | 19.2 | 2.9 | | 8.5 | 3.6 |

SOURCE: Ministry of Health

TABLE II-22

HOSPITAL BED INVENTORY, DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND
AND NEARBY CENTRES, DECEMBER 31, 1974

| <u>HOSPITAL AND LOCATION</u> | <u>ACTIVE CARE</u> | <u>CHRONIC CARE</u> | <u>TOTAL BEDS</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Parry Sound District General - Parry Sound | 135 | - | 135 |
| St. Joseph's - Parry Sound | 39 | 33 | 72 |
| Burks Falls and District Red Cross - Burks Falls | 22 | - | 22 |
| | — | — | — |
| TOTAL - DISTRICT | 196 | 33 | 229 |
| North Bay Civic - North Bay | | | 211 |
| St. Joseph's - North Bay | | | 188 |
| Huntsville District Memorial - Huntsville | 54 | 24 | 78 |

SOURCE: Hospital Statistics 1974, Ontario Ministry of Health, Dec. 1975.

TABLE II-23

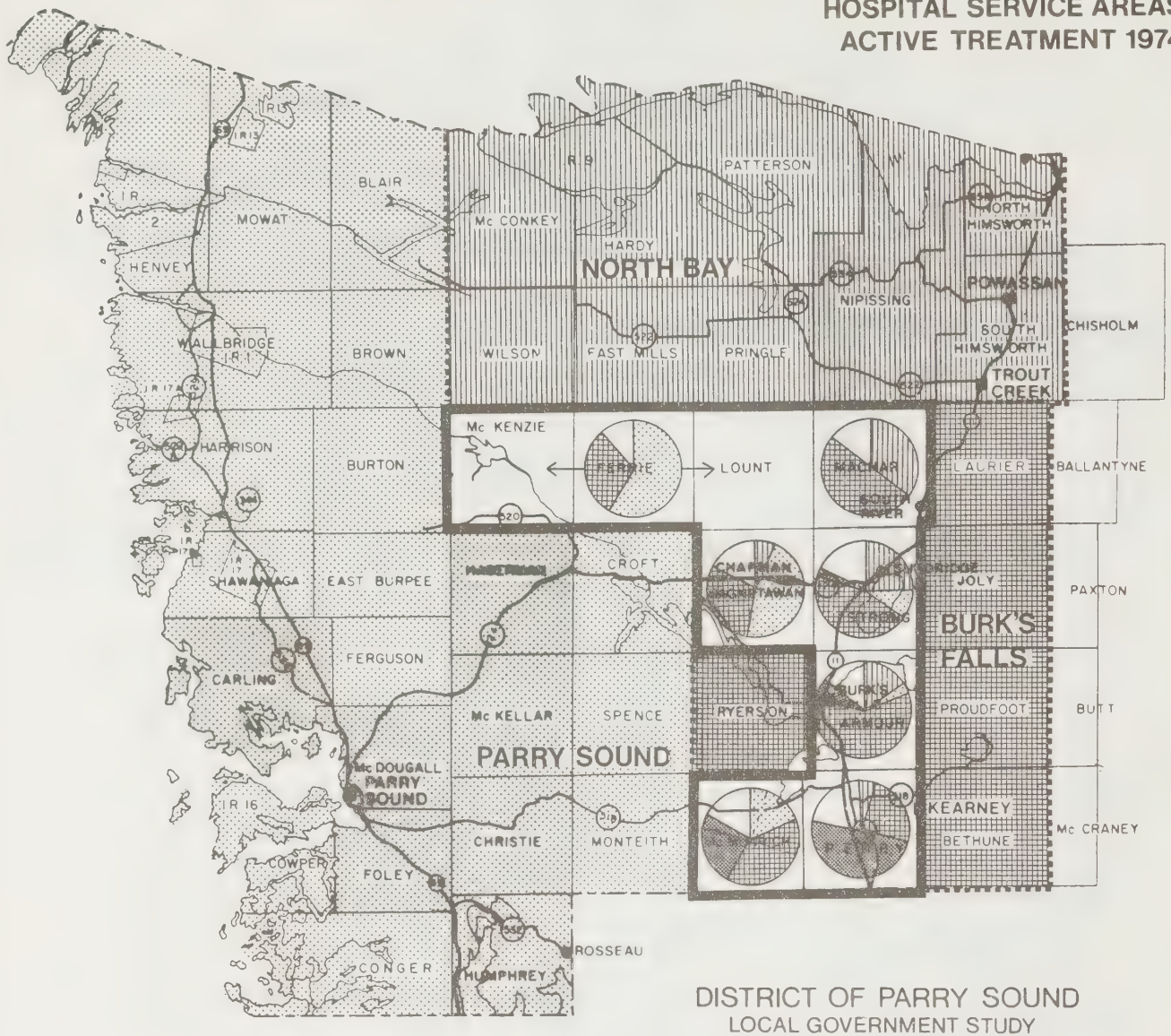
SELECTED HOSPITAL SERVICE INDICATORS
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT HOSPITALS 1974

| <u>Indicator</u> | <u>Parry Sound District General</u> | <u>St. Joseph's</u> | <u>Burks Falls - Red Cross</u> |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>Classification under Public Hospitals Act</u> | Group B (more than 100 beds) | Group C (less than 100 beds) | Group D (Red Cross) |
| | (Group averages in brackets where available) | | |
| Number of Beds | 135 | 72 | 22 |
| Active (A) | 135 | A-39 | 22 |
| Chronic (C) | - | C-33 | |
| % Occupied Dec. 31/74 | 69.8 | | 68.8 |
| Patient-Days of Care | 34,418 | A- 6,177 C-14,415 | 5,522 |
| Average length of stay in days | 7.3(7.9) | 19.7 | 5.9 |
| Paid Hours of Patient Care | | | n.i. |
| Total | 611,138 | 204,132 | |
| Per Patient-day | 17.7 (13.3) | 9.9 (12.6) | |
| Operating costs per day | \$105 (84) | \$61 (81) | n.i. |
| salaries | 75 (60) | 44 (57) | " |
| administration | 9 (7) | 6 (7) | " |
| other | 21 (17) | 11 (17) | " |
| Total revenue | \$3,040,223 | \$1,130,816 | n.i. |
| Staff - full-time | 244 | 90 | 13 |
| - part-time | 84 | 30 | 2 |

NOTE: n.i. No information available

SOURCE: Hospital Statistics 1974 - Ontario Ministry of Health,
December 15, 1975; hospital administrators.

MAP 6
HOSPITAL SERVICE AREAS
ACTIVE TREATMENT 1974



LEGEND



AREA FOR WHICH ONE HOSPITAL CENTRE SERVED
AT LEAST 75% OF ITS HOSPITALIZED RESIDENTS
IN 1974

Example shown: area served by Parry Sound
(see key below)

BOUNDARY OF AREA SERVED BY SEVERAL HOSPITAL CENTRES



SHARE BY EACH HOSPITAL CENTRE OF A TOWNSHIP'S
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOSPITALIZED RESIDENTS IN 1974

HOSPITAL CENTRE KEY

Parry Sound
Huntsville

Burks Falls
Other centres

North Bay

NOTES: Towns, villages are indicated with their surrounding township. No information for Nipissing District (Chisholm township et.al.)

SOURCE: Ministry of Health

Emergency services are sometimes strained during the summer months due to the high accident rate on Highways 69 and 103 and the large number of recreation-related accidents. Medical and accidentally-caused emergencies are likely to form an increasing percentage of this hospital's cases as year-round recreation, highway traffic and retirement to area cottages increase.

St. Joseph's Hospital is owned and operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph (Diocese of Peterborough). Presently the St. Joseph's Board has thirteen members, including three ex-officio members (representing hospital auxiliary, Parry Sound Town Council and the medical staff) and ten drawn from the hospital's referral area. The hospital serves chronic care (33 beds) and active treatment needs (39 beds), primarily in west Parry Sound District. As with Parry Sound District General the hospital is funded almost entirely by the Ministry of Health grants.

The 22-bed Burks Falls and District Red Cross Hospital is administered and funded from the Canadian Red Cross Society headquarters in Toronto. It has for many years provided important local primary care (out-patient, emergency, obstetrical and minor surgery), primarily for the south-east portion of the Study Area. Referrals and transfers are to North Bay, Huntsville, and Toronto hospitals.

Table II-24 contains information about the areas served by the three hospitals located within the District of Parry Sound. Map 6 indicates the hospital locations used by residents of each township within the Study Area. As shown by the circle graphs, most of the eastern section is served by a combination of Burks Falls, Huntsville, North Bay, and Parry Sound hospitals, with no one hospital centre dominant throughout the area. Elsewhere in the Study Area, Parry Sound and North Bay have distinct areas where they dominate the service needs of those residents. In 1974, there were 7,118 active treatment cases reported for Parry Sound District residents (see Table II-21). Of these, a total of 3893 or 55% were served from Parry Sound General and St. Joseph's, 11% from Burks Falls Red Cross Hospital, 19% from North Bay hospitals, 8% from Toronto hospitals, 3% from Huntsville Memorial, and the remainder from a variety of other hospital locations.

TABLE II-24: HOSPITAL SERVICE AREAS

RESIDENCE OF ACTIVE TREATMENT PATIENTS FROM HOSPITALS
IN PARRY SOUND DISTRICT - 1974

| PATIENT'S HOME | HOSPITAL SEPARATED FROM | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| | PARRY SOUND DISTRICT GENERAL | | ST. JOSEPH'S (P.S.) | | BURKS FALLS RED CROSS | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| <u>PARRY SOUND DISTRICT</u> | | | | | | |
| Parry Sound | 1672 | 35.8 | 179 | 54.7 | n.i. | n.i. |
| McDougall | 327 | 7.0 | 14 | 4.3 | - | - |
| Britt area | 258 | 5.5 | 22 | 6.7 | - | - |
| Burks Falls-Armour | | | | | 232 | 25.0 |
| South River-Machar | n.i. | n.i. | n.i. | n.i. | 166 | 17.9 |
| Sundridge-Strong | | | | | 154 | 16.6 |
| Other mun's and townships | 1345 | 28.8 | 77 | 23.5 | 239 | 25.8 |
| TOTAL: | 3602 | 77.1 | 292 | 89.3 | 791 | 85.4 |
| <u>MUSKOKA DISTRICT</u> | | | | | | |
| Georgian Bay Twp. | 318 | 6.8 | 21 | 6.4 | - | - |
| Huntsville | n.i. | n.i. | - | - | 6 | 0.6 |
| Other | 55 | 1.2 | 2 | 0.6 | - | - |
| TOTAL: | 373 | 8.0 | 23 | 7.0 | 6 | 0.6 |
| <u>SUDBURY DISTRICT</u> | 48 | 1.0 | 3 | 0.9 | - | - |
| <u>TORONTO AREA</u> | | | | | | |
| (Toronto, Peel, Hamilton) | 248 | 5.3 | 4 | 1.2 | 44 | 4.7 |
| OTHER ONTARIO RESIDENTS | 334 | 7.1 | 5 | 1.5 | 82 | 8.8 |
| NON-RESIDENTS | 69 | 1.5 | - | - | 3 | 0.3 |
| TOTAL: | 4674 | 100.0 | 327 | 100.0 | 926 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL NO. OF PATIENT DAYS | 34030 | | 6446 | | 5547 | |
| AVERAGE STAY (days) | 7.3 days | | 19.7 days | | 6.0 days | |

SOURCE: Data Development and Evaluation Branch, Ministry of Health

Medical centres in North Himsworth, Burks Falls, and Sundridge were funded through the municipalities, the latter with the assistance from Strong and Joly Townships. Local fund-raising efforts assisted in the Britt medical clinic. Private medical clinics are located in Powassan, South River, and Parry Sound.

Presently the District has two private nursing homes: White Eagle Home in Port Loring provides chronic care and the Stone House Nursing Home in Trout Creek provides extended nursing care. Both homes receive no local financial assistance and are primarily financed through Provincial grants and patient fees. In 1974, the two together had 33 beds and 28 full-time and part-time employees.

4. Provincial Administration of
the District of Parry Sound:

The importance of understanding the Provincial-municipal relationship in an area cannot be overestimated. Municipal and local government powers, responsibilities and methods of organization are determined by Provincial legislation, regulations and procedures. As previous sections in this chapter of the Report and the maps in particular show, a large number of Provincial agencies provide services to municipal and local government bodies, other groups and individuals from offices located in and near the District. The following patterns are clear from the maps:

- Few programs use the District of Parry Sound as a complete entity for administration of services, either as one area or part of a larger area.
- Most programs divide the District for administration from outside centres and, in some cases, from the Town of Parry Sound in combination with North Bay and Huntsville.
- The major regional-level and district-level centres serving the District are North Bay, Sudbury, Huntsville, Barrie and Parry Sound. Parry Sound is not a "regional office location" for any of the functions shown.
- Related ministries (in the same "policy field" - see below) do not have common boundaries, even for very much related activities.

In 1972, the Government of Ontario reorganized its departmental structure, placing related programs and ministries (the former departments) in "policy fields" for co-ordination of policy and program development. Maps 7 and 8 (Resources Policy), Map 9 (Justice Policy) and Map 10 (Social Development Policy) indicate some of the ministries and agencies with important programs in the District. Major reorganization of some ministries has moved personnel and functions "into the field" from Toronto head office locations. At the same time, the former development regions throughout the Province were replaced by larger planning regions. Parry Sound

TABLE II-25

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

Location of Offices for Selected Ministries

- X Regional office/college
X District office/institution/detachment
X^x Regional, district offices combined

LOCATION SERVING PARRY SOUND DISTRICT

| MINISTRY OR AGENCY | Sault Ste. Marie | Sudbury | North Bay | Parry Sound | Huntsville | Bracebridge | Barrie | Orillia | Penetang | Peterborough | Offices Serving Parry Sound District Regional- District |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|----------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>RESOURCES</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural Resources | (X) | | X | X | (X) | X | | | | | 2 - 3 |
| Transportation and Communications | | X | (X) ^x | | X | | | | | | 1 - 3 |
| Industry and Tourism | | (X) ^x | X | | | | | | | | 1 - 2 |
| Ontario Hydro | | X | (X) ^x | X | X | X | (X) ^x | | X | | 2 - 7 |
| Environment | | (X) ^x | X | X | | | | | | | 1 - 3 |
| Agriculture and Food | | | | | X | | | | | | <u>0</u> - <u>1</u> 7 19 |
| <u>JUSTICE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OPP | | | (X) | X | (Parry Sound, Still River Powassan, Burks Falls) | | | | | | 1 - 4 |
| Fire Marshal's Office | | | X | | | | | X | | | 0 - 2 |
| Correctional Services | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Juvenile | | | | X | | | | | | (X) | 1 - 1 (1) |
| - Adult | | (X) | | X | | | | | | | <u>1</u> - <u>1</u> (1) 3 - 8 |
| <u>SOCIAL</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community and Social Services | | | (X) ^x | X | | | | | | | 1 - 2 |
| Colleges and Universities (Community Colleges) | | | (X) | X | | | (X) | | | | <u>2</u> - <u>1</u> 3 - 3 |
| <u>OTHER (NOT ON MAPS)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue-Assessment | | | (X) ^x | X | | | | | | | 1 - 2 |
| Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs | | (X) | | | | | | | | | <u>1</u> - <u>0</u> 2 - 2 |
| REGIONAL | 1 | 4 | 6 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 15 Regional |
| DISTRICT | - | 4 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 32 District |
| TOTAL | 1 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | (excluding 3 OPP detach- ments not in above centres) |

NOTES: (1) Excludes Project DARE locations, parole and jail facilities in North Bay serving Eastern Parry Sound District.

SOURCE: Maps 7 to 10

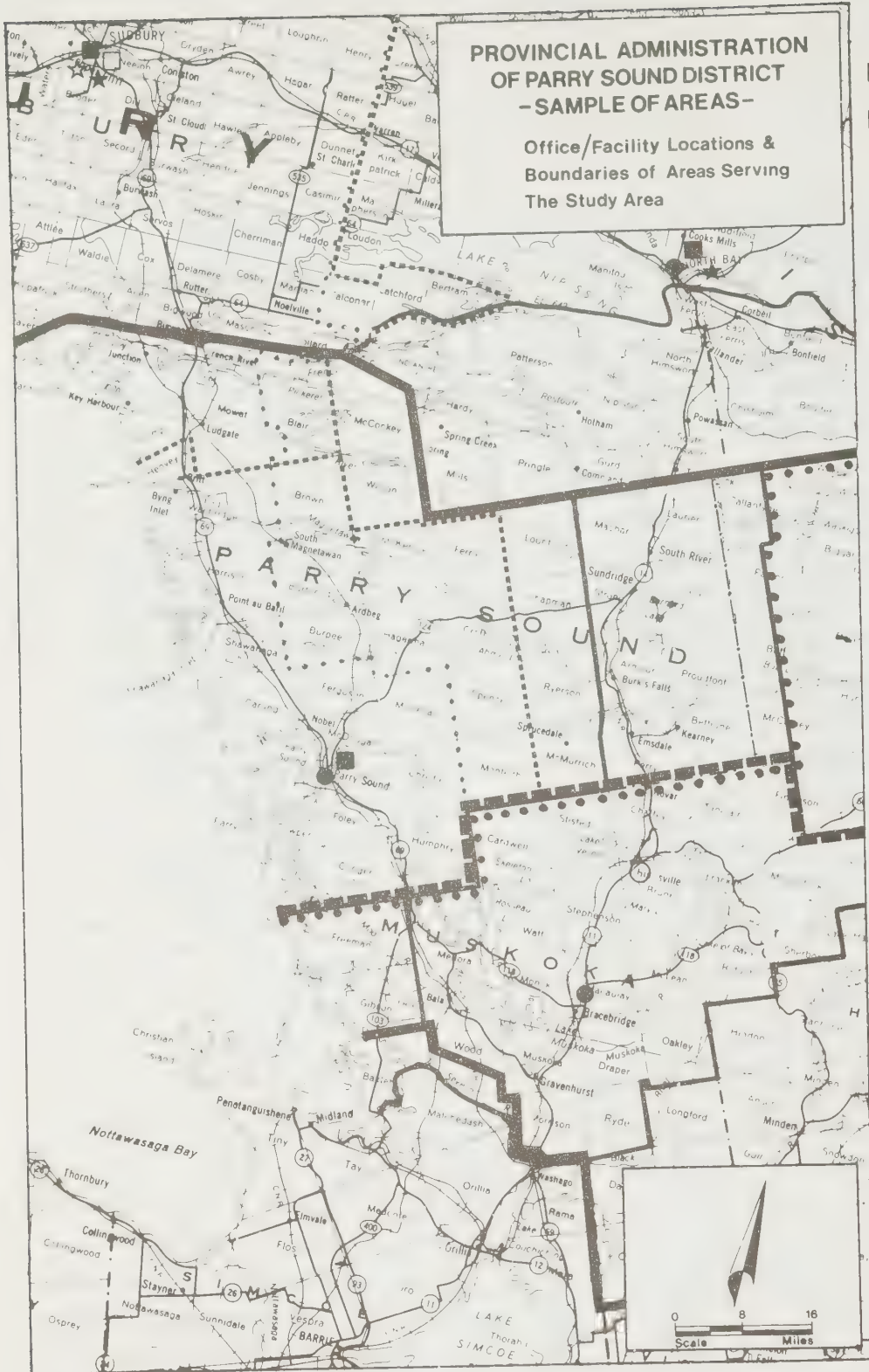
District was moved from the Georgian Bay Region to the Northeastern Planning Region, which includes all territorial districts east of and including Algoma District (based at Sault Ste. Marie). However, most ministries do not yet use the five Ontario planning regions. Parry Sound District is one major example of an area divided between several administrative centres, in the south (Barrie and Huntsville) and in the north (Sudbury and North Bay). This is mainly because of the District's location and the lack of consistency in administrative boundaries and headquarters.

There are several implications to the different methods used to administer services in the District. First, many of the agencies shown in the resources maps (7 and 8) are involved directly or indirectly in land use, resources and economic development -- matters requiring attention in District-level, area-wide or municipal planning in the near future. However, since the District is not part of one similar unit for all agencies, some differences in information, procedures, and programs are likely to occur. Important ministries in land use and development fields -- Natural Resources, Transportation and Communications, Ontario Hydro, Environment, and Industry and Tourism -- all have several different regional or district offices serving the District of Parry Sound. Of these, only Environment and Industry and Tourism use the Northeastern Planning Region, which is the basis for policy and program development in the Ministries of Housing and Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, which are responsible for co-ordinating municipal planning (Housing) and regional and socio-economic planning (Treasury) for the Provincial Government.

Second, a municipality or individual requiring advice or approvals from several ministries has to contact or visit different centres. For example, a person involved in a lot severance or subdivision application in Ryerson Township may be required to check with Natural Resources (Parry Sound), Environment (North Bay), Transportation and

Communications (Huntsville), and Hydro (Huntsville). The regional office locations of these agencies are Huntsville, Sudbury, North Bay and Barrie, respectively. Provincial comment on subdivisions and severances is co-ordinated by the Ministry of Housing's Plans Administration Division, which is located in Toronto.

Parry Sound District is treated as a single entity for legal, justice and related functions. Parry Sound is the District Town and the location of the court-house, jail, registry office and an assessment sub-office. Social services administration also considers Parry Sound District as a complete entity, within the area served by the North Bay district office of the Ministry of Community and Social Services. Its Parry Sound office is shared with the District Social Services Board staff (welfare administration and children's aid), while a South River office serves the central and south-east portions of the District.



MAP 7
RESOURCES
POLICY

MINISTRY

Natural Resources

Environment

Industry and Tourism

(Small Business
Operations Div.)

REGION

Algonquin -
Huntsville
Northeastern -
Sault Ste.
Marie

Northeastern -
Sudbury

Northeastern -
Sudbury

DISTRICT

Parry Sound
Bracebridge (part)
North Bay (part)

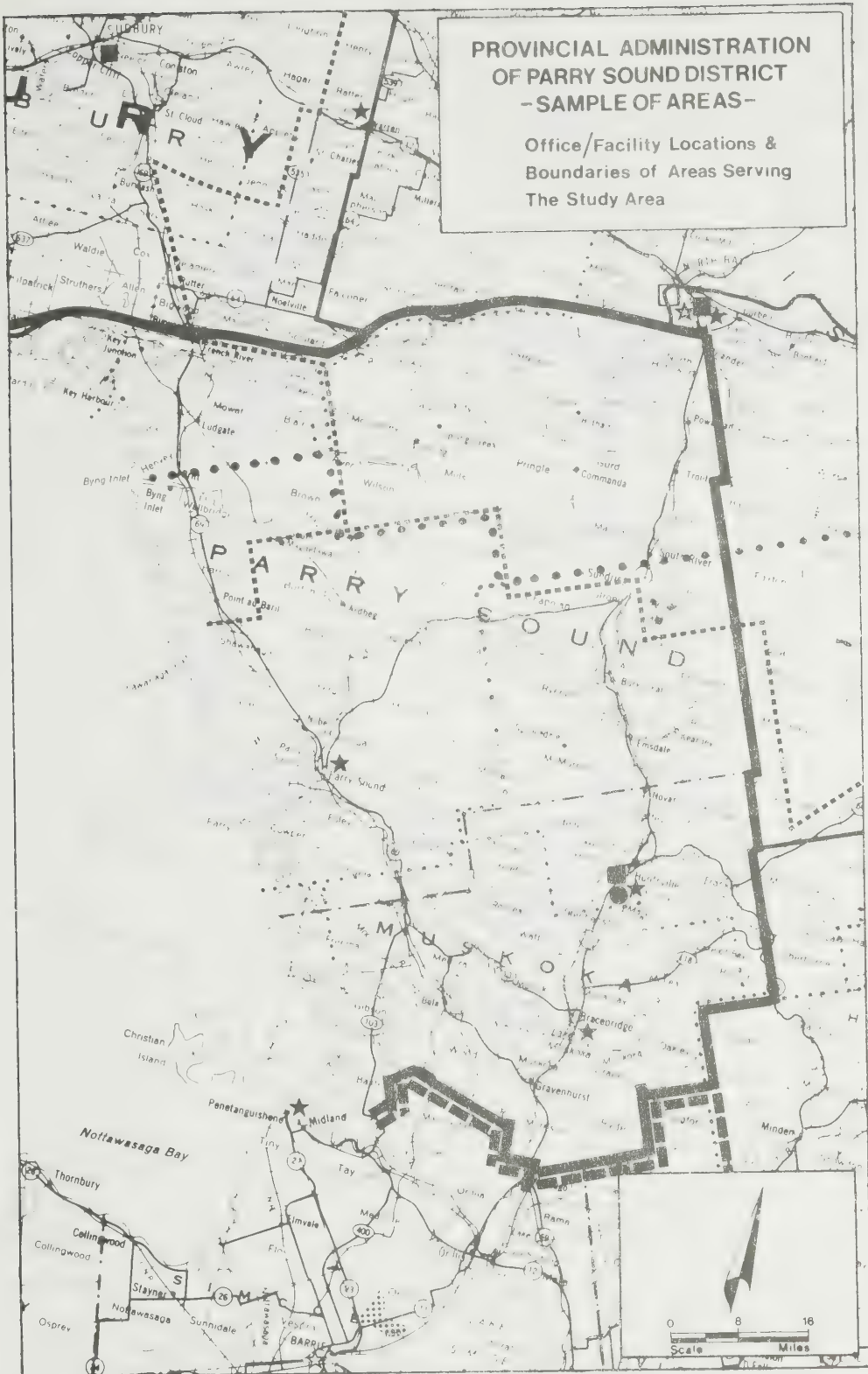
North Bay
Parry Sound
Sudbury

North Bay (incl.
East Parry Sound)

Sudbury (incl. West
Parry Sound)

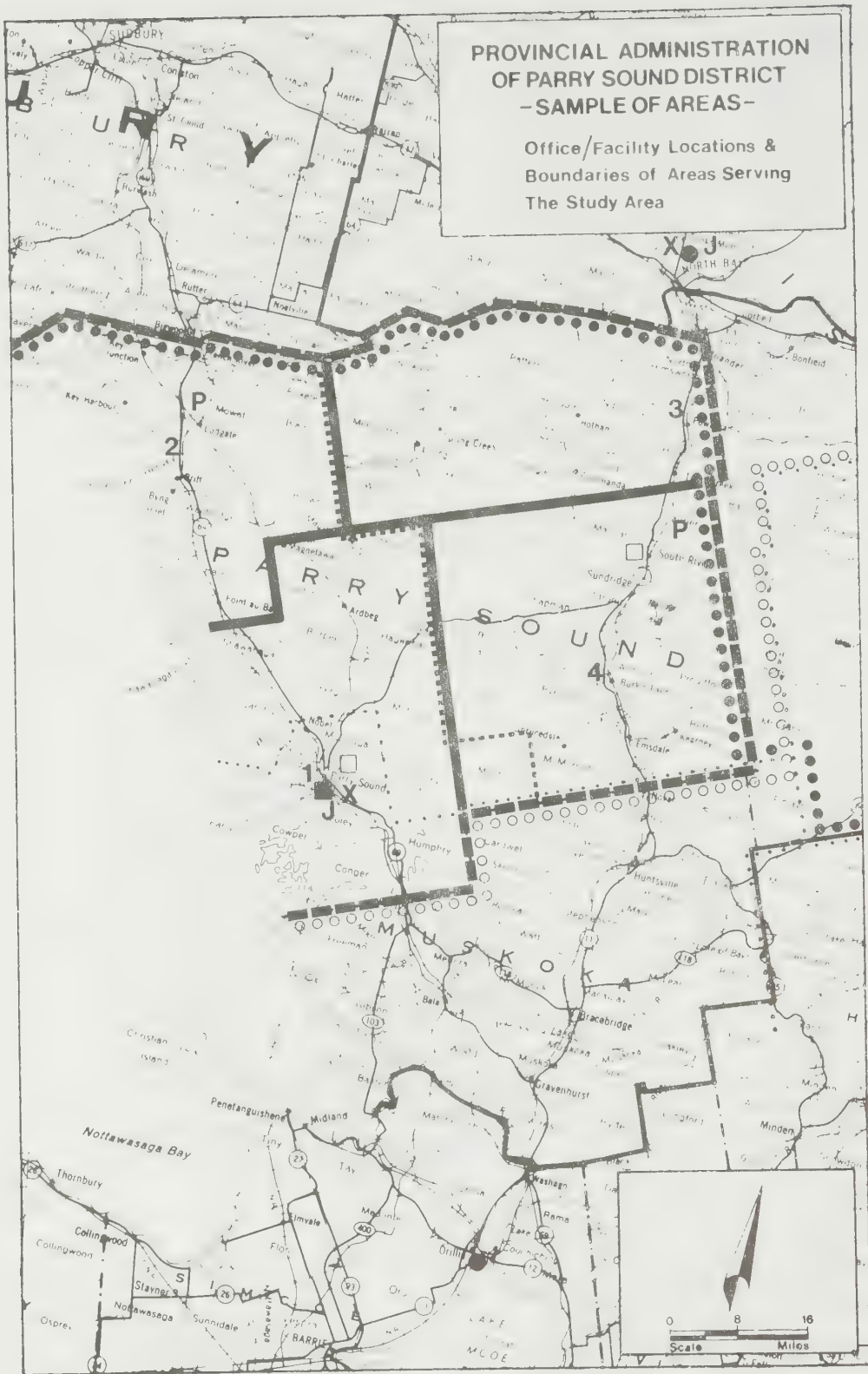
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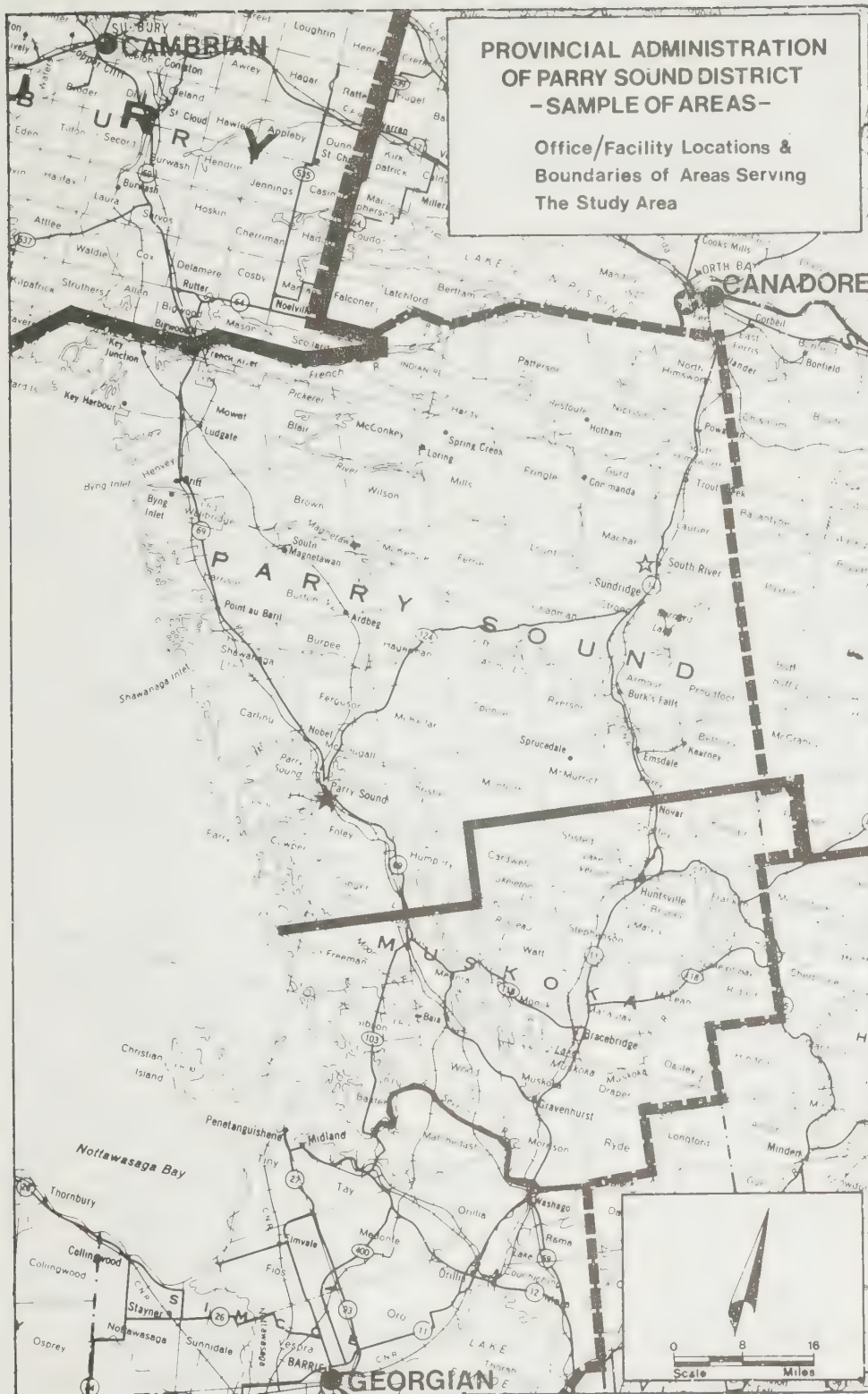
MAP 8
RESOURCES
POLICY

| MINISTRY | REGION | DISTRICT |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Agriculture and Food (Extension Branch-Ag.Rep.) | - | Muskoka-Parry Sound Huntsville — ● |
| Transportation and Communications | Northeastern-North Bay ■■■■ □ | #11 - Huntsville #13 - North Bay #17 - Sudbury ■ |
| Ontario Hydro | Georgian Bay-Barrie Northeastern-North Bay ☆ | Penetang Huntsville Bracebridge Parry Sound Warren North Bay Manitoulin (Rural Operating Areas) ★ |



MAP 9
JUSTICE
POLICY

| MINISTRY | DISTRICT/REGION | LOCAL OFFICES & FACILITIES |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Attorney-General | Parry Sound Judicial District | District Town - Parry Sound ■ Small Claims Courts Parry Sound, South River □ |
| Solicitor-General O.P.P. | No.12-North Bay | Detachments: 1-Parry Sound 2-Still River 3-Powassan 4-Burks Falls |
| Fire Marshal's Office | - | North Bay, ● Orillia |
| Correctional Services | | |
| Adult | Northern-Sudbury | After-care, parole, probation offices X Institutions J-Jail; P-Project DARE |
| Juvenile | Northeastern- Peterborough | |



MAP 10
**SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT
POLICY**

MINISTRY

Community and Social
Services

District Office - North Bay



Sub-Offices

- Parry Sound
- South River



Colleges and Universities

Community Colleges

Cambrian (Sudbury)
Canadore (North Bay)
Georgian (Barrie)



CHAPTER III - AN OVERVIEW OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

This chapter represents an overview of the financial picture facing the municipalities of Parry Sound. It consists primarily of a series of tables and a written explanation of each, highlighting some of the significant information contained in the tables.

The tables, unless otherwise noted, have been compiled from the "Financial Report" which is submitted each year by each municipality to the Province. Chisholm Township has been excluded from discussion in this chapter. Property reassessment at market value has not yet taken place there. Much of the information, therefore, could not have been compared with that from municipalities within the Parry Sound District.

The data contained in this chapter should provide some useful material for arriving at conclusions on the objectives, programs, and structure of local government. This chapter will not, however, stand by itself and should be examined only in the context of the whole report.

There is a temptation when examining public sector finances to view them in isolation from programs. Although finances are the key to any endeavour, financial data does not in itself measure the success or failure of an enterprise.

(a) MUNICIPAL REVENUES - TABLES III-1 - and III-1a

Looking first to see where the money that the local governments use comes from, it would appear that, of a nearly 7-million dollar total which flows into the current accounts of the municipalities of Parry Sound District, 64.2% raised by taxation upon real property. However, we will see that, of this taxation revenue, fully 53% is not destined for municipal coffers at all but is merely being collected on behalf of the Boards of Education. This fact, of which municipal councillors are well aware, must be borne in mind.

TABLE III-1

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE 1974 (in 000's)

| MUNICIPALITY | Res. & Farm Taxation | As % of Total Revenue | Com. & Ind. Taxation | As % of Total Revenue | Total Taxation (Incl. Business & Special) | As % of Total Revenue | Payments In Lieu | Unconditional Grants | As % of Total Revenue |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| KEARNEY | \$ 35 | 60.0 | \$ 3 | 4.7 | \$ 38 | 66.1 | -- | 11 | 19.3 |
| PARRY SOUND | 854 | 48.4 | 256 | 14.6 | 1,189 | 67.3 | 49 | 182 | 10.3 |
| POWASSAN | 71 | 38.9 | 27 | 14.7 | 122 | 66.3 | 4 | 33 | 17.7 |
| TROUT CREEK | 26 | 43.5 | 8 | 14.1 | 36 | 60.3 | -- | 7 | 11.8 |
| BURKS FALLS | 42 | 25.1 | 24 | 14.4 | 90 | 53.9 | 3 | 17 | 10.2 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 41 | 63.5 | 6 | 9.6 | 49 | 75.9 | -- | 5 | 7.0 |
| ROSSEAU | 33 | 65.2 | 3 | 6.2 | 38 | 75.7 | -- | 9 | 17.4 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 70 | 43.5 | 29 | 18.0 | 108 | 67.1 | -- | 24 | 15.9 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 61 | 44.7 | 28 | 20.7 | 103 | 75.7 | 1 | 14 | 10.3 |
| ARMOUR | 116 | 44.3 | 46 | 17.6 | 164 | 62.6 | -- | 21 | 8.0 |
| CARLING | 164 | 65.3 | 6 | 2.4 | 171 | 68.1 | 6 | 11 | 4.2 |
| CHAPMAN | 60 | 51.8 | -- | 0.3 | 60 | 52.2 | -- | 4 | 3.8 |
| CHRISTIE | 96 | 61.5 | 3 | 1.9 | 100 | 64.1 | -- | 5 | 3.3 |
| FOLEY | 203 | 56.1 | 36 | 9.9 | 260 | 71.8 | 2 | 12 | 3.3 |
| HAGERMAN | 73 | 70.5 | 1 | 1.2 | 74 | 72.0 | -- | 7 | 6.8 |
| HUMPHREY | 298 | 72.9 | 6 | 1.5 | 309 | 75.6 | -- | 11 | 2.7 |
| JOLY | 13 | 43.1 | -- | 1.4 | 13 | 44.6 | -- | 3 | 10.4 |
| MACHAR | 64 | 35.2 | 24 | 13.2 | 88 | 48.4 | 1 | 12 | 6.6 |
| MC DOUGALL | 229 | 48.0 | 54 | 11.3 | 321 | 67.3 | 4 | 45 | 9.4 |
| MC KELLAR | 125 | 53.4 | 7 | 3.0 | 134 | 57.3 | -- | 15 | 6.4 |
| MC MURRICH | 51 | 39.5 | 2 | 1.7 | 54 | 41.9 | -- | 11 | 8.6 |
| NIPISSING | 131 | 46.5 | 8 | 2.8 | 144 | 51.1 | 1 | 14 | 5.0 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 120 | 40.3 | 49 | 16.4 | 188 | 63.1 | -- | 40 | 13.4 |
| PERRY | 107 | 47.3 | 20 | 8.8 | 128 | 56.6 | -- | 30 | 13.3 |
| RYERSON | 45 | 43.5 | 1 | 0.9 | 46 | 44.7 | -- | 10 | 9.9 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 45 | 28.0 | 48 | 29.8 | 94 | 58.4 | 2 | 17 | 10.6 |
| STRONG | 111 | 40.2 | 59 | 21.4 | 179 | 64.9 | -- | 13 | 4.7 |
| TOTAL | 3,283 | 49.0 | 754 | 11.3 | 4,300 | 64.2 | 76 | 584 | 8.7 |

NOTE: Dashes represent negligible amounts (\$0-500)

SOURCE: Municipal Financial Information, 1974

| Transportation Subsidies | As % of Total Revenue | Other Conditional | As % of Total Revenue | Total Grants | As % of Total Revenue | Other Revenue | As % of Total Revenue | Total Revenue |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| 3 | 5.4 | 1 | 2.1 | 15 | 27.2 | 4 | 6.7 | 58 |
| 117 | 6.6 | 40 | 2.3 | 339 | 19.2 | 190 | 10.8 | 1,766 |
| 16 | 8.6 | 2 | 1.4 | 51 | 27.7 | 7 | 3.7 | 184 |
| 8 | 12.9 | 1 | 2.3 | 16 | 27.1 | 7 | 12.3 | 59 |
| 14 | 8.4 | 10 | 6.0 | 41 | 24.6 | 33 | 19.8 | 167 |
| 8 | 12.2 | 2 | 2.8 | 14 | 22.1 | 1 | 1.7 | 64 |
| 3 | 5.0 | -- | -- | 11 | 22.4 | 1 | 2.0 | 51 |
| 16 | 9.9 | 4 | 2.5 | 44 | 27.3 | 9 | 5.6 | 161 |
| 12 | 8.8 | 5 | 3.4 | 31 | 22.7 | 1 | 1.0 | 136 |
| 73 | 27.9 | 2 | 0.8 | 95 | 36.3 | 3 | 1.1 | 262 |
| 61 | 24.3 | -- | -- | 72 | 28.7 | 2 | 0.8 | 251 |
| 49 | 42.7 | -- | -- | 54 | 46.5 | 2 | 1.4 | 115 |
| 48 | 30.8 | -- | -- | 53 | 34.0 | 3 | 1.9 | 156 |
| 75 | 20.7 | 3 | 0.8 | 90 | 24.9 | 10 | 2.8 | 362 |
| 21 | 19.9 | -- | -- | 28 | 26.7 | 1 | 1.3 | 103 |
| 75 | 18.3 | -- | -- | 86 | 21.0 | 13 | 3.2 | 409 |
| 13 | 43.1 | -- | -- | 16 | 53.4 | 1 | 2.0 | 29 |
| 67 | 36.8 | 1 | 0.5 | 80 | 44.0 | 14 | 7.7 | 182 |
| 78 | 16.6 | 2 | 0.4 | 125 | 26.2 | 26 | 5.5 | 477 |
| 81 | 34.6 | -- | -- | 95 | 40.6 | 4 | 1.7 | 234 |
| 58 | 45.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 70 | 53.9 | 6 | 4.4 | 129 |
| 113 | 40.1 | 2 | 0.7 | 128 | 45.4 | 9 | 3.2 | 282 |
| 49 | 16.4 | 2 | 0.7 | 91 | 30.5 | 19 | 6.4 | 298 |
| 50 | 22.1 | -- | -- | 81 | 35.8 | 17 | 7.5 | 226 |
| 44 | 42.7 | -- | -- | 55 | 53.1 | 2 | 2.2 | 103 |
| 41 | 25.5 | 1 | 0.6 | 60 | 37.3 | 4 | 2.5 | 161 |
| 80 | 29.0 | -- | -- | 94 | 34.1 | 3 | 1.1 | 276 |
| 1,270 | 19.0 | 80 | 1.2 | 1,933 | 28.8 | 392 | 5.8 | 6,701 |

The 1974 sources of current revenues for municipal purposes only are outlined in Table III-1a.

The bottom line of this table states the little-known fact that, while 43.7% is raised by taxation, very nearly as much (41.6%) is represented by Provincial grants and subsidies.

In dollar terms, then, we can say that the municipalities in the District have two main sources of revenue -- property taxes and Provincial grants -- which in 1974 made a very nearly equal contribution and far surpassed other sources. These two merit a more detailed look.

1. The Taxation of Real Property:

Real property taxation remains the most significant source of municipal revenue, for the very good reason that its level remains at the discretion of the municipal councils and is subject to their decisions. At the present time, it is only a slight exaggeration to say that property taxation holds the key to independent decision-making in municipal government. Because they have this revenue source reserved to their use, and because they can of their own accord raise it or lower it in conjunction with their spending needs, municipal councils are able to give effect to their views about what their communities need and how their constituents should be served.

Table III-2

The base for the real property tax is the assessed value of property. Clearly the assessment of value for real property taxation purposes (referred to simply as "assessment"), while not the same operation as the levying of taxes, is crucially important to it. In most of Ontario, however, this assessment value of property has little discernible relationship with any other type of property value with which the property-owner might identify, such as market value or replacement cost. In the City of Toronto, for instance, it is not uncommon for a house, which would

TABLE III-1a

| MUNICIPALITY | MUNICIPAL REVENUE FUND SOURCES 1974 (%) | | | | EXPENDITURES PER HOUSEHOLD 1974 (\$) | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------|----------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | Taxation | Payments | | Other | Revenue Fund | Capital Fund | Total* |
| | | In | Lieu | | | | |
| | | | Ontario Grants | | | | |
| KEARNEY | 57.4 | 0.5 | 40.0 | 10.0 | 275 | Nil | 275 |
| PARRY SOUND | 43.2 | 3.7 | 26.3 | 14.7 | 663 | 688 | 1,243 |
| POWASSAN | 51.2 | 3.1 | 38.9 | 5.1 | 378 | 78 | 439 |
| TROUT CREEK | 50.3 | 0.7 | 47.1 | 21.4 | 206 | 1 | 206 |
| BURKS FALLS | 32.9 | 2.5 | 30.0 | 24.0 | 418 | 445 | 802 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 49.7 | 1.0 | 46.5 | 3.3 | 284 | 15 | 289 |
| ROSSEAU | 79.4 | nil | 36.4 | 3.1 | 229 | 1,470 | 1,692 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 56.5 | 0.4 | 37.8 | 7.6 | 303 | 251 | 512 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 60.6 | 0.9 | 35.3 | 1.5 | 288 | 351 | 640 |
| ARMOUR | 40.2 | 0.1 | 58.7 | 1.6 | 225 | 22 | 231 |
| CARLING | 46.7 | 4.0 | 47.7 | 1.2 | 144 | Nil | 144 |
| CHAPMAN | 21.3 | negl. | 63.3 | 1.8 | 196 | 34 | 196 |
| CHRISTIE | 36.5 | 0.3 | 42.6 | 2.4 | 202 | 38 | 202 |
| FOLEY | 53.4 | 0.9 | 39.8 | 4.2 | 259 | 28 | 280 |
| HAGERMAN | 46.9 | negl. | 47.0 | 2.3 | 111 | Nil | 111 |
| HUMPHREY | 50.8 | negl. | 31.1 | 4.8 | 284 | 375 | 582 |
| JOLY | 29.8 | nil | 67.1 | 2.4 | 336 | 50 | 386 |
| MACHAR | 27.1 | 0.5 | 63.3 | 10.7 | 245 | 26 | 245 |
| MC DOUGALL | 53.8 | 1.2 | 38.7 | 8.1 | 308 | 21 | 302 |
| MC KELLAR | 40.5 | 0.1 | 54.8 | 2.5 | 248 | 51 | 282 |
| MC MURRICH | 22.8 | nil | 64.0 | 5.2 | 324 | 38 | 324 |
| NIPISSING | 40.2 | 0.3 | 61.4 | 4.5 | 289 | 60 | 289 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 37.8 | negl. | 45.8 | 9.4 | 249 | 32 | 273 |
| PERRY | 47.3 | 0.1 | 49.2 | 10.2 | 193 | 39 | 193 |
| RYERSON | 26.6 | nil | 70.3 | 2.9 | 262 | 15 | 262 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 35.4 | 2.5 | 65.9 | 4.6 | 257 | 5 | 261 |
| STRONG | 43.5 | negl. | 53.2 | 1.9 | 305 | 71 | 305 |
| TOTAL | 43.7 | 1.6 | 41.6 | 8.4 | 304 | 169 | 435 |

*Total is less than the sum of Rev. fund & Cap. fund, due to the subtraction of Revenue fund contributions to Capital Fund.

SOURCE: Municipal Financial Information, 1974

sell for \$45,000, and would cost \$30,000 to replace, to be assessed at \$3,500. Factors such as this have tended to remove real property assessment from the understanding of the average citizen.

More importantly, the practice of assessment has frequently in the past introduced a degree of unfairness as between different classes of property. Over the years, assessors developed their own "rules-of-thumb" and utilized manuals whose criteria for value combined a variety of physical and construction characteristics with a touch of common sense. The result was a complex, specialized, and outmoded view of property values, which took little notice of the changing relationships between various types of property in the "real world". In particular, cottages became under-assessed and industrial or commercial buildings were often over-assessed.

Until 1970, moreover, each municipality had its own assessor, who developed his own local customs and differences. As a result, it is no exaggeration to say that the assessed value of property in one municipality had no necessary relationship to the assessed value of a similar property on the other side of the township line.

In the District of Parry Sound, this situation has been remedied. All three problems were solved at once, when assessment at market value was introduced for all properties in the District for the purposes of 1975 taxation. In some municipalities, market value assessment had been adopted even earlier. This significant advance was made possible because the Ontario Ministry of Revenue assumed this expensive and difficult task in 1970. The figures on Table III-2 are derived from the assessment roll prepared by the Ministry's assessment division.

Despite the introduction of market value assessment, it is still not quite possible for us to say that the assessed value of property corresponds directly with a municipality's property tax base. When reading Table III-2, three further issues must be borne in mind: tax-exempt assessment, business assessment, and the fixed split mill rate.

A variety of property classes -- including churches, hospitals, most Provincially-owned property, and many more -- are not subject to the municipal tax levy. Some of these, such as churches, make no form of contribution to the municipal treasury. Many, however, contribute "payments in lieu of taxes". This is true, for instance, of lands owned by hospitals, by the Ontario Housing Corporation, of Provincial Parks, and, indeed, of most lands owned by the Province or its agencies which receive municipal services. Because of payments-in-lieu, tax-exempt property does not, in most cases, cause much of a problem for municipalities; but it does, in the opinion of many, tend to cloud people's understanding of municipal finances.

For many years, Ontario has paid to municipalities an unconditional per capita grant, which was to be applied against the tax levy on residential properties. In effect, this reduced the rate of residential taxation, and resulted in a "split mill rate" whereby commercial and industrial property was taxed at a higher rate than farm and residential properties. The "split", however, varied from municipality to municipality, depending upon the population of each.

Beginning in the tax year 1975, all municipalities in Ontario are now required to levy a fixed split mill rate, whereby farm/residential properties are taxed at a rate which is 85% of that on commercial industrial properties. In other words, a rate of one mill on \$1,000 worth of commercial property will yield \$1 to the municipality, whereas the same rate on \$1,000 worth of residential property will yield only 85¢.

Superficially, then, commercial and industrial property is a more lucrative proposition for a municipality than residential. In some eyes, moreover, it is doubly lucrative since it does not directly require schools, arenas and so on, as do houses. Others, however, point to the increasing costs of industrial pollution control and waste disposal, and to the added costs of housing and serving the labour force, and conclude that a municipality at some point does well to break even.

TABLE III-2

REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT 1974 (MARKET VALUE)

| MUNICIPALITY OR TOWNSHIP | RESIDENTIAL & FARM | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | Farm | | | Residential (Permanent) | | |
| | \$ Amount | # of Prop. | % of Tax-able Total | \$ Amount | # of Prop. | % of Tax-able Total |
| KEARNEY | | | | 12,187,750 | 157 | 59.1 |
| PARRY SOUND | | | | 31,548,815 | 2,182 | 67.1 |
| POWASSAN | 107,730 | 12 | 1.3 | 5,999,140 | 393 | 74.9 |
| TROUT CREEK | 30,075 | 3 | 1.0 | 2,510,835 | 268 | 79.0 |
| BURKS FALLS | 34,000 | 5 | 0.4 | 4,900,000 | 500 | 64.7 |
| MAGNETAWAN | | | | 1,391,930 | 172 | 64.9 |
| ROSSEAU | | | | 2,002,885 | 261 | 87.6 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 45,500 | 1 | 0.6 | 5,519,865 | 534 | 73.3 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 31,500 | 1 | 0.4 | 5,876,560 | 416 | 70.1 |
| ARMOUR | 1,067,840 | 98 | 5.6 | 5,295,270 | 491 | 27.5 |
| CARLING | 158,915 | 22 | 0.6 | 3,034,900 | 489 | 12.1 |
| CHAPMAN | 1,079,125 | 100 | 9.8 | 1,428,125 | 134 | 12.9 |
| CHRISTIE | 462,835 | 62 | 3.7 | 1,766,475 | 332 | 14.0 |
| FOLEY | 57,205 | 9 | 0.3 | 5,105,185 | 425 | 23.5 |
| HAGERMAN | 375,395 | 74 | 3.9 | 1,418,350 | 255 | 14.8 |
| HUMPHREY | 269,947 | 36 | 1.0 | 2,203,134 | 250 | 7.9 |
| JOLY | 213,300 | 19 | 7.2 | 400,700 | 49 | 13.5 |
| MACHAR | 682,350 | 62 | 5.3 | 3,138,250 | 261 | 24.6 |
| MC DOUGALL | 345,830 | 46 | 1.2 | 15,615,575 | 1,320 | 53.7 |
| MC KELLAR | 618,345 | 91 | 4.4 | 2,622,500 | 321 | 18.8 |
| MC MURRICH | 350,840 | 35 | 4.0 | 2,947,245 | 283 | 33.4 |
| NIPISSING | 2,032,535 | 230 | 10.6 | 3,850,920 | 255 | 20.0 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 581,230 | 49 | 2.3 | 13,672,935 | 893 | 53.0 |
| PERRY | 452,255 | 43 | 2.1 | 6,523,100 | 627 | 30.9 |
| RYERSON | 1,193,638 | 134 | 13.4 | 1,974,740 | 155 | 22.1 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 2,411,120 | 225 | 17.9 | 5,667,450 | 352 | 42.0 |
| STRONG | 1,306,020 | 141 | 6.7 | 5,757,305 | 405 | 29.4 |
| TOTAL | 13,907,530 | | 3.6 | 143,390,935 | | 36.7 |
| BETHUNE | 48,590 | 8 | | 1,044,075 | 199 | |
| BLAIR | | | | 17,450 | 11 | |
| BROWN | | | | 500 | 1 | |
| BURTON | | | | 223,400 | 36 | |
| CONGER | 53,765 | 8 | | 389,900 | 70 | |
| COWPER | | | | 72,500 | 2 | |
| CROFT | 247,495 | 21 | | 1,118,200 | 175 | |
| EAST BURPEE | | | | | | |
| EAST MILLS | 623,570 | 79 | | 2,821,330 | 232 | |
| FERGUSON | 96,840 | 14 | | 620,850 | 92 | |
| FERRIE | | | | 46,900 | 8 | |
| HARDY | 291,650 | 24 | | 380,600 | 28 | |
| HARRISON | | | | 1,014,990 | 90 | |
| HENVEY | 115,660 | 18 | | 675,570 | 79 | |
| LAURIER | 215,155 | 22 | | 666,790 | 47 | |
| LOUNT | 462,825 | 50 | | 420,000 | 43 | |
| MC CONKEY | 160,780 | 15 | | 162,765 | 13 | |
| MC KENZIE | 38,740 | 7 | | 598,900 | 59 | |
| MONTEITH | 50,650 | 5 | | 706,380 | 112 | |
| MOWAT | | | | 109,530 | 21 | |
| PATTERSON | 213,530 | 26 | | 1,140,640 | 69 | |
| PRINGLE | 592,000 | 70 | | 1,010,315 | 85 | |
| PROUDFOOT | 121,230 | 13 | | 912,800 | 125 | |
| SHAWANAGA | | | | 350,000 | 81 | |
| SPENCE | 216,075 | 30 | | 270,600 | 36 | |
| WALLBRIDGE | | | | 854,215 | 198 | |
| WILSON | 173,550 | 22 | | 822,220 | 67 | |
| UNSURVEYED | | | | 85,750 | 10 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 17,745,295 | | 3.3 | 159,928,105 | | 29.8 |

SOURCE: Ministry of Revenue, Assessment Division 1975

| MUNICIPALITY OR TOWNSHIP | RESIDENTIAL & FARM | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------|------|---------------------|-------|------|-------|
| | Res. (Recreation) | | | Total - Res. & Farm | | | |
| | \$ | # of | % of | \$ | # of | % of | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Amount | Prop. | able | Amount | Prop. | able | Total |
| KEARNEY | 649,100 | 56 | 31.5 | 1,867,850 | 213 | | |
| PARRY SOUND | 143,400 | 20 | 0.3 | 31,692,215 | 2,202 | 67.4 | |
| POWASSAN | | | | 6,106,870 | 405 | 76.2 | |
| TROUT CREEK | 19,600 | 3 | 0.6 | 2,560,510 | 274 | 80.6 | |
| BURKS FALLS | | | | 4,934,000 | 505 | 65.2 | |
| MAGNETAWAN | 354,300 | 35 | 16.5 | 1,746,230 | 207 | 81.4 | |
| ROSSEAU | 50,900 | 6 | 2.2 | 2,053,785 | 267 | 89.8 | |
| SOUTH RIVER | 12,500 | 2 | 0.2 | 5,577,865 | 537 | 74.0 | |
| SUNDRIDGE | 240,400 | 15 | 2.9 | 6,148,460 | 432 | 73.4 | |
| ARMOUR | 9,455,100 | 786 | 49.2 | 15,818,210 | 1,375 | 82.3 | |
| CARLING | 21,404,315 | 1,263 | 85.3 | 24,598,130 | 1,774 | 98.0 | |
| CHAPMAN | 8,513,900 | 774 | 77.1 | 11,021,150 | 1,008 | 99.8 | |
| CHRISTIE | 10,006,750 | 1,020 | 79.3 | 12,236,060 | 1,414 | 96.9 | |
| FOLEY | 12,327,800 | 999 | 56.7 | 17,490,190 | 1,433 | 80.5 | |
| HAGERMAN | 7,641,050 | 876 | 79.9 | 9,434,795 | 1,205 | 98.6 | |
| HUMPHREY | 24,815,076 | 1,507 | 88.9 | 27,288,157 | 1,793 | 97.8 | |
| JOLY | 2,249,700 | 337 | 75.9 | 2,863,700 | 405 | 96.7 | |
| MACHAR | 6,938,300 | 768 | 54.3 | 10,758,900 | 1,091 | 84.3 | |
| MC DOUGALL | 6,833,100 | 622 | 23.5 | 22,803,505 | 1,988 | 78.4 | |
| MC KELLAR | 10,066,840 | 1,194 | 72.2 | 13,307,685 | 1,606 | 95.5 | |
| MC MURRICH | 5,398,100 | 542 | 61.1 | 8,696,185 | 860 | 98.5 | |
| NIPISSING | 12,403,145 | 1,021 | 64.3 | 18,286,600 | 1,506 | 94.8 | |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 6,673,250 | 319 | 25.9 | 20,927,415 | 1,261 | 81.1 | |
| PERRY | 11,027,400 | 990 | 52.2 | 18,002,755 | 1,660 | 85.1 | |
| RYERSON | 5,559,120 | 502 | 62.3 | 8,727,498 | 791 | 97.9 | |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 1,340,100 | 207 | 9.9 | 9,418,670 | 784 | 69.8 | |
| STRONG | 7,253,900 | 606 | 37.0 | 14,317,225 | 1,152 | 73.1 | |
| TOTAL | 171,377,146 | | 43.8 | 328,675,611 | | 84.0 | |
| BETHUNE | 3,550,745 | 385 | | 4,643,410 | 592 | | |
| BLAIR | 2,137,550 | 323 | | 2,155,000 | 334 | | |
| BROWN | 88,400 | 29 | | 88,900 | 30 | | |
| BURTON | 674,000 | 139 | | 897,400 | 175 | | |
| CONGER | 17,312,505 | 1,420 | | 17,756,170 | 1,498 | | |
| COWPER | 11,624,320 | 748 | | 11,696,820 | 750 | | |
| CROFT | 9,043,900 | 674 | | 10,409,595 | 870 | | |
| EAST BURPEE | 319,950 | 73 | | 319,950 | 73 | | |
| EAST MILLS | 3,182,625 | 338 | | 6,627,525 | 649 | | |
| FERGUSON | 2,777,800 | 320 | | 3,495,490 | 426 | | |
| FERRIE | 136,900 | 45 | | 183,800 | 53 | | |
| HARDY | 2,543,400 | 183 | | 3,215,650 | 235 | | |
| HARRISON | 14,311,410 | 1,024 | | 15,326,400 | 1,114 | | |
| HENVEY | 673,500 | 62 | | 1,464,730 | 159 | | |
| LAURIER | 1,072,900 | 185 | | 1,954,845 | 254 | | |
| LOUNT | 2,480,800 | 294 | | 3,363,625 | 387 | | |
| MC CONKEY | 1,573,895 | 137 | | 1,897,440 | 165 | | |
| MC KENZIE | 4,682,600 | 492 | | 5,320,240 | 558 | | |
| MONTEITH | 4,697,500 | 446 | | 5,454,530 | 563 | | |
| MOWAT | 660,000 | 82 | | 769,530 | 103 | | |
| PATTERSON | 5,876,040 | 406 | | 2,608,100 | 501 | | |
| PRINGLE | 1,253,930 | 140 | | 2,856,245 | 295 | | |
| PROUDFOOT | 6,685,855 | 703 | | 7,719,885 | 841 | | |
| SHAWANAGA | 5,483,300 | 445 | | 5,833,300 | 526 | | |
| SPENCE | 2,383,100 | 336 | | 2,869,775 | 402 | | |
| WALLBRIDGE | 2,823,000 | 318 | | 3,668,215 | 516 | | |
| WILSON | 4,151,900 | 244 | | 5,147,670 | 333 | | |
| UNSURVEYED | 2,811,150 | 278 | | 2,896,900 | 288 | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 286,390,121 | | 53.5 | 464,063,521 | | 86.6 | |

| MUNICIPALITY OR TOWNSHIP | COMMERCIAL/ INDUSTRIAL | | | BUSINESS | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| | \$ Amount | # of Prop. | % of Tax- able Total | \$ Amount | % of Tax- able Total |
| KEARNEY | 147,600 | 14 | 7.2 | 48,190 | 2.3 |
| PARRY SOUND | 11,351,920 | 258 | 24.2 | 3,957,610 | 36.2 |
| POWASSAN | 1,432,070 | 60 | 17.9 | 474,545 | 5.9 |
| TROUT CREEK | 484,868 | 24 | 15.3 | 134,050 | 4.2 |
| BURKS FALLS | 1,922,373 | 82 | 25.4 | 711,455 | 9.4 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 305,820 | 19 | 14.3 | 92,740 | 4.3 |
| ROSSEAU | 175,845 | 12 | 7.7 | 57,250 | 2.5 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 1,417,685 | 56 | 18.8 | 546,705 | 7.2 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 1,695,880 | 64 | 20.2 | 534,955 | 6.4 |
| ARMOUR | 3,211,874 | 34 | 16.7 | 195,295 | 1.0 |
| CARLING | 389,435 | 30 | 1.6 | 113,155 | 0.5 |
| CHAPMAN | 18,125 | 4 | 0.2 | 6,690 | negl. |
| CHRISTIE | 296,650 | 6 | 2.4 | 90,105 | 0.8 |
| FOLEY | 2,942,467 | 52 | 13.5 | 1,298,010 | 6.0 |
| HAGERMAN | 101,200 | 10 | 1.1 | 31,000 | 0.3 |
| HUMPHREY | 478,540 | 23 | 1.7 | 140,550 | 0.5 |
| JOLY | 65,900 | 4 | 2.2 | 32,820 | 1.1 |
| MACHAR | 1,896,874 | 13 | 14.9 | 110,205 | 0.9 |
| MC DOUGALL | 4,328,550 | 80 | 14.9 | 1,939,575 | 6.7 |
| MC KELLAR | 484,185 | 16 | 3.5 | 147,170 | 1.1 |
| MC MURRICH | 102,605 | 7 | 1.2 | 34,120 | 0.4 |
| NIPISSING | 757,440 | 31 | 3.9 | 247,330 | 1.3 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 3,930,584 | 71 | 15.2 | 945,690 | 3.7 |
| PERRY | 2,947,496 | 31 | 13.9 | 192,810 | 0.9 |
| RYERSON | 146,870 | 11 | 1.6 | 44,740 | 0.5 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 3,838,127 | 26 | 28.5 | 236,240 | 1.8 |
| STRONG | 4,654,435 | 31 | 23.8 | 622,685 | 3.2 |
| TOTAL | 49,526,418 | | 12.7 | 12,985,960 | 3.3 |
| BETHUNE | 39,825 | 3 | | 11,645 | |
| BLAIR | 14,100 | 1 | | 4,230 | |
| BROWN | | | | | |
| BURTON | 21,000 | 4 | | 11,730 | |
| CONGER | 674,795 | 23 | | 192,135 | |
| COWPER | 130,480 | 5 | | 39,140 | |
| CROFT | 430,100 | 9 | | 128,700 | |
| EAST BURPEE | 4,080 | 2 | | | |
| EAST MILLS | 301,095 | 22 | | 117,475 | |
| FERGUSON | 42,000 | 3 | | 9,150 | |
| FERRIE | | | | | |
| HARDY | 126,500 | 8 | | 28,570 | |
| HARRISON | 730,150 | 42 | | 221,015 | |
| HENVEY | 346,550 | 13 | | 103,200 | |
| LAURIER | 1,412,514 | 4 | | 18,000 | |
| LOUNT | 99,600 | 3 | | 29,880 | |
| MC CONKEY | 71,540 | 3 | | 21,460 | |
| MC KENZIE | 51,300 | 3 | | 15,390 | |
| MONTEITH | 12,200 | 2 | | 3,665 | |
| MOWAT | 121,470 | 11 | | 34,095 | |
| PATTERSON | 110,360 | 12 | | 35,905 | |
| PRINGLE | 165,495 | 9 | | 79,005 | |
| PROUDFOOT | 119,750 | 4 | | 27,375 | |
| SHAWANAGA | 19,500 | 3 | | 4,800 | |
| SPENCE | 10,900 | 2 | | | |
| WALLBRIDGE | 1,305,409 | 25 | | 685,170 | |
| WILSON | 571,780 | 15 | | 172,920 | |
| UNSURVEYED | 283,330 | 14 | | 5,660 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 56,742,241 | | 10.6 | 14,986,275 | 2.8 |

| MUNICIPALITY OR TOWNSHIP | Exempt | | Total Taxable Assessment | Grand Total |
|-----------------------------|------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | \$ Amount | % | | |
| KEARNEY | 284,500 | 13.8 | 2,063,640 | 2,348,140 |
| PARRY SOUND | 16,994,945 | 36.2 | 47,001,745 | 63,996,690 |
| POWASSAN | 3,176,640 | 39.6 | 8,013,485 | 11,190,125 |
| TROUT CREEK | 499,885 | 15.7 | 3,179,428 | 3,679,313 |
| BURKS FALLS | 1,757,450 | 23.2 | 7,567,818 | 9,325,278 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 383,500 | 17.9 | 2,144,790 | 2,528,290 |
| ROSSEAU | 577,100 | 25.2 | 2,286,880 | 2,863,980 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 1,073,400 | 14.2 | 7,542,255 | 8,615,655 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 1,055,860 | 12.6 | 8,379,295 | 9,435,155 |
| ARMOUR | 662,920 | 3.5 | 19,225,379 | 19,888,299 |
| CARLING | 8,994,255 | 35.8 | 25,100,720 | 34,094,975 |
| CHAPMAN | 729,985 | 6.6 | 11,046,235 | 11,776,220 |
| CHRISTIE | 1,241,115 | 9.8 | 12,622,815 | 13,863,930 |
| FOLEY | 1,287,325 | 5.9 | 21,730,667 | 23,017,992 |
| HAGERMAN | 1,600,155 | 16.7 | 9,566,995 | 11,167,150 |
| HUMPHREY | 1,313,130 | 4.7 | 27,907,247 | 29,220,377 |
| JOLY | 1,619,930 | 54.7 | 2,962,420 | 4,582,350 |
| MACHAR | 581,395 | 4.6 | 12,765,979 | 13,347,374 |
| MC DOUGALL | 1,801,170 | 6.2 | 29,071,630 | 30,872,800 |
| MC KELLAR | 723,865 | 5.2 | 13,939,040 | 14,662,905 |
| MC MURRICH | 1,020,400 | 11.6 | 8,832,910 | 9,853,310 |
| NIPISSING | 2,341,190 | 12.1 | 19,291,370 | 21,632,560 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 2,177,805 | 8.4 | 25,803,689 | 27,981,494 |
| PERRY | 633,045 | 3.0 | 21,143,060 | 21,776,106 |
| RYERSON | 239,932 | 2.7 | 8,919,108 | 9,159,040 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 936,055 | 6.9 | 13,494,037 | 14,430,092 |
| STRONG | 3,690,860 | 18.8 | 19,594,345 | 23,285,205 |
| TOTAL | 57,397,812 | 14.7 | 391,187,989 | 448,585,801 |
| BETHUNE | | | 4,694,880 | |
| BLAIR | | | 2,180,745 | |
| BROWN | | | 88,900 | |
| BURTON | | | 930,130 | |
| CONGER | | | 18,623,100 | |
| COWPER | | | 11,866,440 | |
| CROFT | | | 10,968,395 | |
| EAST BURPEE | | | 324,030 | |
| EAST MILLS | | | 7,046,095 | |
| FERGUSON | | | 3,546,640 | |
| FERRIE | | | 183,800 | |
| HARDY | | | 3,370,720 | |
| HARRISON | | | 16,277,565 | |
| HENVEY | | | 1,914,480 | |
| LAURIER | | | 3,385,359 | |
| LOUNT | | | 3,493,105 | |
| MC CONKEY | | | 1,990,440 | |
| MC KENZIE | | | 5,386,930 | |
| MONTEITH | | | 5,470,395 | |
| MOWAT | | | 925,095 | |
| PATTERSON | | | 2,754,365 | |
| PRINGLE | | | 3,099,845 | |
| PROUDFOOT | | | 7,867,010 | |
| SHAWANAGA | | | 5,857,600 | |
| SPENCE | | | 2,880,675 | |
| WALLBRIDGE | | | 5,658,794 | |
| WILSON | | | 5,892,370 | |
| UNSURVEYED | | | 3,185,890 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 535,792,037 | |

Many commercial and industrial properties, in addition to their property tax outlined above, pay a business tax. This tax also takes the form of the commercial mill-rate but it is not levied against the full value of the property. Rather, it is levied against a certain percentage of the assessed value, as set out in The Assessment Act. These percentages vary between different types of business, ranging as high as 140% in the case of distilleries. Two municipalities, therefore, may be equal in their total assessed value of commercial property, but quite widely different in their business assessment. It should be pointed out that the commercial mill rate is directed to the owner of a business property, whereas the business assessment applies to the occupant of a business premises (who may or may not be the same person).

One of the most striking facts about Table III-2 is the extent to which the assessment base of most townships is dominated by seasonal-residential properties. It should be noted here that what are really being measured are properties classed as "waterfront-residential" in the assessment roll. These are assumed to be seasonally-used, although there can be no doubt that an increasing proportion, in some areas, are coming into more or less year-round use.

Also remarkable is the assessment in some of the unorganized townships. For instance, Conger, Cowper, Croft, and Harrison townships all contain assessment totals which match those of most organized townships, and which exceed those of all the urban municipalities except the Town of Parry Sound.

Table III-3

Recognizing that Table III-2 may seem rather dry and formidable to many readers, Table III-3 is an attempt to illustrate the significance of each municipality's property tax base, by pitting it against a number of common municipal expenditure items. The results of doing so, particularly in the case of the smallest municipalities, speak quite forcefully for themselves.

TABLE III-3 HYPOTHETICAL RESIDENTIAL FARM MILL RATES (on 1974 Assessment)

| MUNICIPALITY | HYPOTHETICAL RESIDENTIAL FARM MILL RATES (on 1974 Assessment) | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| | Planner | Clerk Treas. | Full Eqp'd. Fire Truck | 2-Ton Stake Truck | Actl.'75 R/F Mill Rate-Loc. Gen.Purp. | Total Taxable Weighted Assessment |
| KEARNEY | 7.932 | 6.346 | 34.22 | 3.173 | 8.00 | 1,607,252 |
| PARRY SOUND | 0.302 | 0.241 | 1.107 | 0.121 | 10.147 | 42,247,912 |
| POWASSAN | 1.797 | 1.438 | 6.59 | 0.719 | 6.8 | 7,094,455 |
| TROUT CREEK | 4.561 | 3.649 | 16.724 | 1.824 | 8.1 | 2,795,352 |
| BURKS FALLS | 1.867 | 1.494 | 6.846 | 0.747 | 5.15 | 6,827,728 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 6.772 | 5.417 | 24.83 | 2.71 | 5.38 | 1,882,855 |
| ROSSEAU | 6.443 | 5.155 | 23.625 | 2.577 | 8.455 | 1,978,812 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 1.90 | 1.521 | 6.972 | 0.76 | 9.6 | 6,705,575 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 1.71 | 1.368 | 6.269 | 0.684 | 7.923 | 7,457,026 |
| ARMOUR | 0.757 | 0.605 | 2.774 | 0.303 | 4.86 | 16,852,647 |
| CARLING | 0.595 | 0.476 | 2.183 | 0.238 | 2.47 | 21,411,000 |
| CHAPMAN | 1.357 | 1.086 | 4.977 | 0.543 | 2.373 | 9,392,793 |
| CHRISTIE | 1.182 | 0.946 | 4.334 | 0.473 | 4.83 | 10,787,406 |
| FOLEY | 0.667 | 0.534 | 2.447 | 0.267 | 6.95 | 19,107,138 |
| HAGERMAN | 1.564 | 1.25 | 5.735 | 0.626 | 3.69 | 8,151,776 |
| HUMPHREY | 0.535 | 0.428 | 1.963 | 0.214 | 6.7 | 23,814,023 |
| JOLY | 5.034 | 4.027 | 18.457 | 2.013 | 2.19 | 2,532,865 |
| MACHAR | 1.143 | 0.915 | 4.192 | 0.458 | 4.641 | 11,152,144 |
| MC DOUGALL | 0.497 | 0.398 | 1.822 | 0.199 | 5.8 | 25,651,104 |
| MC KELLAR | 1.068 | 0.854 | 3.914 | 0.427 | 4.48 | 11,942,887 |
| MC MURRICH | 1.694 | 1.355 | 6.21 | 0.677 | 3.97 | 7,528,482 |
| NIPISSING | 0.77 | 0.616 | 2.825 | 0.308 | 4.23 | 16,548,380 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 0.563 | 0.45 | 2.063 | 0.225 | 4.9 | 22,664,576 |
| PERRY | 0.691 | 0.553 | 2.535 | 0.277 | 2.859 | 18,442,647 |
| RYERSON | 1.675 | 1.34 | 6.143 | 0.67 | 3.35 | 7,609,983 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 1.055 | 0.844 | 3.87 | 0.422 | 3.6 | 12,080,236 |
| STRONG | 0.731 | 0.585 | 2.68 | 0.292 | 3.383 | 17,446,761 |
| UNORGANIZED | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |

The first column is based on the estimated annual salary of a full-time qualified municipal planner, with a Master's Degree and about three years experience. This estimate, supplied by the Ministry of Housing, is \$15,000 per year (excluding all overhead, employee benefits, etc.).

The column entitled "clerk-treasurer" is the estimated annual salary of a full-time qualified municipal clerk-treasurer. It is assumed that the employee has a minimum of high school education, three or four years experience, and the AMCTO (Association of Municipal Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario) diploma. An annual salary of \$12,000 (excluding overhead and employee benefits) is considered typical in a smaller municipality.

The third column is based on a figure of \$55,000 for a new triple-combination (or pumper) fire-truck --- fully-equipped with hoses, ladders, and so on. This estimate was supplied by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office.

The following column is based on a figure of \$6,000, approximately the cost of a new 1976 2-Ton stake truck, such as might be used for garbage collection.

For the purposes of comparison, the actual residential mill-rates for 1975 (excluding education, but assuming full services in all urban municipalities) are set out in the second-last column of Table III-3.

Table III-4

Table III-4 shows the real property taxes which were levied by the municipalities upon the property within their jurisdiction in 1971 and in 1974. It was noted earlier that the total tax levy combines taxes for education purposes with taxes for the municipality's own purposes. The actual proportion of the education levy is noted for two different years. In 1974, these proportions ranged from a low of 35.5% in Rosseau to 69.9% in Chapman. For the District as a whole, the proportion of taxes directed to education was a little better than half in both years, although it did decline slightly.

TABLE III-4 REAL PROPERTY TAX LEVY INFORMATION

| Municipality | Total Real Property Tax Levy | | | As % of Total Tax Levy | | | Res'l/Farm | | Total Levy | | % Increase in Total Levy - | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | % | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 1971 | Incr. | Education 1974 | 1971 | Com. Ind. & Bus. Tax 1974 | 1971 | Tax Per Household 1974 | 1971 | Per Capita 1974 | 1971 | Constant 1974 Dollars |
| KEARNEY | 38 | 22 | 73 | 41.7 | 72 | 9.2 | 17 | 246 | 115 | 132 | 72 | 33 |
| PARRY SOUND | 1,189 | 1,043 | 15 | 53.2 | 48 | 28.0 | 43 | 440 | 308 | 211 | 187 | -12 |
| POWASSAN | 122 | 96 | 27 | 45.0 | 45 | 27.8 | 31 | 206 | 173 | 99 | 86 | -2 |
| TROUT CREEK | 36 | 24 | 50 | 52.2 | 71 | 27.8 | 32 | 157 | 112 | 60 | 41 | 12 |
| BURNS FALLS | 90 | 52 | 73 | 50.4 | 50 | 34.6 | 52 | 129 | 84 | 118 | 61 | 35 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 49 | 31 | 58 | 68.9 | 74 | 16.3 | 19 | 381 | 65 | 261 | 148 | 22 |
| ROUSSEAU | 38 | 22 | 73 | 35.5 | 36 | 13.8 | 20 | 243 | 132 | 185 | 92 | 33 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 108 | 67 | 61 | 39.8 | 52 | 35.3 | 43 | 184 | 118 | 98 | 66 | 23 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 103 | 66 | 56 | 48.7 | 59 | 40.9 | 44 | 201 | 124 | 148 | 95 | 20 |
| ARMOUR | 164 | 69 | 138 | 60.3 | 60 | 29.1 | 23 | 161 | 76 | 206 | 88 | 82 |
| CARLING | 171 | 79 | 116 | 58.5 | 65 | 3.9 | 6 | 156 | 63 | 352 | 194 | 66 |
| CHAPMAN | 60 | 37 | 62 | 69.9 | 57 | 0.7 | negl. | 138 | 99 | 195 | 119 | 25 |
| CHRISTIE | 100 | 44 | 127 | 54.9 | 48 | 3.4 | 9 | 158 | 94 | 335 | 148 | 75 |
| FOLEY | 260 | 129 | 102 | 53.4 | 61 | 22.0 | 37 | 232 | 90 | 248 | 120 | 55 |
| HAGERIAN | 74 | 32 | 131 | 63.0 | 65 | 2.0 | 3 | 138 | 71 | 240 | 91 | 76 |
| HUMPHREY | 309 | 163 | 90 | 54.5 | 50 | 3.5 | 4 | 306 | 148 | 538 | 289 | 46 |
| JOLY | 13 | 8 | 58 * | 46.8 | 45 * | 3.5 | negl. | 182 | 120 | 173 | 100 | 22 |
| MACHAR | 88 | 45 | 95 | 61.3 | 67 | 27.3 | 22 | 125 | 78 | 195 | 110 | 50 |
| MC DOUGALL | 321 | 179 | 79 | 45.6 | 50 | 23.4 | 38 | 218 | 106 | 137 | 84 | 38 |
| MC KELLAR | 134 | 66 | 103 | 47.3 | 47 | 6.4 | 16 | 179 | 84 | 278 | 158 | 56 |
| MC MURRICH | 54 | 29 | 86 | 53.8 | 45 | 5.1 | 6 | 152 | 74 | 128 | 78 | 43 |
| NIPISSING | 144 | 76 | 89 | 41.4 | 68 | 8.7 | 11 | 181 | 101 | 151 | 89 | 45 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 188 | 95 | 98 | 59.9 | 74 | 36.3 | 35 | 149 | 86 | 82 | 46 | 52 |
| PERRY | 128 | 63 | 103 | 39.5 | 58 | 16.6 | 24 | 125 | 61 | 139 | 73 | 56 |
| RYERSON | 46 | 28 | 64 | 54.9 | 54 | 2.6 | 3 | 151 | 90 | 124 | 77 | 26 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 94 | 61 | 54 | 65.8 | 80 | 52.8 | 45 | 126 | 105 | 76 | 52 | 19 |
| STRONG | 179 | 93 | 92 | 57.1 | 56 | 37.7 | 41 | 193 | 101 | 167 | 100 | 48 |
| TOTAL | 4,300 | 2,718 | 58 | 52.8 | 53.9 | 22.4 | 32.3 | 215 | 121 | 171 | 113 | 22 |

SOURCE: Calculated from Municipal Financial Information, 1974 and 1971

SOURCE: Calculated from Municipal Financial Information, 1974 and 1971

A startling decline took place in the proportion of the total tax levy which was derived from the commercial mill rate and the business tax. The largest part of this decline can be attributed to the reassessment, prior to 1974, of the West Parry Sound Board of Education, as well as Kearney, Powassan, Trout Creek, Nipissing, and Perry. As was previously mentioned, reassessment tends to reduce the tax burden upon commercial and industrial properties, by introducing greater comparability of property values between classes of property, and by removing any previously unfair spreading of the tax load.

The combination of total tax levy increases, assisted to some extent by a shift away from commercial ratepayers, has produced an increase in the level of residential taxation on a "per household" basis. It is interesting to note, further, that seasonal residences are included as "household" but not as population. The large number of seasonal properties in Hagerman, for instance, permits it to bear a total tax levy which is higher on a per-capita basis than the Town of Parry Sound, while on a per-household basis the opposite picture emerges.

The final column of Table III-4 attempts to take the effect of inflation into account. Across the Province, municipalities had to pay out approximately \$1.30 in 1974, in order to acquire what had cost them \$1.00 in 1971. Making adjustment for this effect, then, we have a picture of the extent to which increased tax levies truly reflect municipal and school board decisions to increase services.

2. Provincial Grants Table III-5

Previous tables showed that Provincial grants account for a high percentage of a municipality's current revenues (excluding those to be passed on to the school board), nearly as high, in fact, as real property taxation. Table III-5 examines this aspect of municipal revenue in more detail, and over a four-year period. The figures pertain to the Provincial fiscal year (April 1 to the

following March 31) and are derived from the "Grants Register" kept by the Municipal Finance Branch of the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs.

One interesting fact which is not shown in this table, is that grants are paid to one or more of the municipalities in the District under a total of 29 different grant programs, in addition to those paid to independent local boards. Many, of course, are for quite small amounts. Examples would include assistance for weed control to the Township of Carling, assistance to the Magnetawan Museum, or a grant to Parry Sound for the conveyance of prisoners to prison by its police forces. Against these are the major types received by all 27 municipalities including road subsidies from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and the three basic types of unconditional grants.

Under the heading of "Unconditional Grants" are included the general per-capita grant, the resource equalization grant, and the general support grant. In addition, the Town of Parry Sound receives, since 1973-74, an additional per-capita grant for its own municipal police force. Table III-5 gives striking evidence of the Province's commitment to increase both the absolute and relative level of unconditional grants. From a relatively insignificant amount in 1971-72, this source has come, in the urban municipalities, to be the most lucrative grant which is paid directly to them, and to represent almost one-sixth of all grants paid both to municipalities and to the social service and health boards.

In another sense, too, unconditional grants are a most significant form of revenue. Unlike property taxation, their level is set by the Provincial Legislature, not by the municipal council. But, like property taxation, it comes with no strings attached as to how it is to be used. It is another resource at the disposal of the council, available for it to use in pursuing issues with a high local priority.

The largest of the so-called "conditional grants" are the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' (MTC) road construction and maintenance subsidies. This fact reflects every municipality's major concern with road expenditures, and the overwhelming dominance in most townships of the roads program over other municipal programs. It reflects also the fact that MTC subsidizes a very high proportion of municipal road expenditures, and is virtually a full partner to the roads aspect of municipal operations. Unusual contributions to a municipality in any year are likely to denote the construction of garages or the purchase of major equipment.

Second only to roads are social and health services, both in terms of local government expenditures and in terms of subsidy dollars. Here, too, the rate of subsidy is very high, being very nearly three times the money contributed by municipalities themselves to boards of health, the combined District Social Services Board, and the Homes for the Aged boards combined. It should be noted that the vast majority of these grants are paid directly into the hands of the boards. The grants cited in the table represent the total Provincial grant to the relevant boards, these amounts being then apportioned among the municipalities in the same proportion that the levy of each board is apportioned among the municipalities. In the Health and Social category, only capital and operating grants for municipal day nurseries, which apply only to the towns of Kearney and Parry Sound, have been paid directly to the municipalities. The grant payable to the District Social Services Board for its Children's Aid Society work increased in 1974-75. With this exception, these grants, like road subsidies, have shown only a slight rising trend.

A third common category includes operating grants for municipal recreation programs and capital grants for community recreation centres. While capital subsidies are by nature sporadic, recreation program grants are definitely on the rise. The same, quite clearly, can be said

TABLE III-5 PROVINCIAL GRANTS (\$000)

| MUNICIPALITY | UNCONDITIONAL | | | | TRANSPORTATION | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 74-5 | 73-4 | 72-3 | 71-2 | 74-5 | 73-4 | 72-3 | 71-2 |
| KEARNEY | 12.1 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 2.9 |
| PARRY SOUND | 200.7 | 219.4 | 40.8 | 30.5 | 107.3 | 110.3 | 85.2 | 100.6 |
| POWASSAN | 36.0 | 26.1 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 15.8 | 12.5 | 14.7 | 17.4 |
| TROUT CREEK | 7.4 | 9.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 1.5 |
| BURKS FALLS | 18.6 | 14.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 15.1 | 13.8 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 4.8 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 5.1 |
| ROSSEAU | 9.6 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 4.5 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 25.9 | 16.8 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 14.6 | 36.0 | 40.2 | 7.8 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 15.2 | 11.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 17.1 | 11.9 | 16.1 | 31.2 |
| ARMOUR | 22.5 | 12.8 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 72.5 | 111.5 | 170.2 | 54.3 |
| CARLING | 12.0 | 6.9 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 61.1 | 55.6 | 42.4 | 54.6 |
| CHAPMAN | 4.5 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 49.3 | 41.5 | 39.7 | 39.4 |
| CHRISTIE | 7.4 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 47.8 | 23.4 | 29.0 | 118.3 |
| FOLEY | 12.6 | 12.0 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 74.7 | 54.6 | 38.3 | 41.2 |
| HAGERMAN | 8.8 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 20.4 | 17.5 | 12.0 | 11.5 |
| HUMPHREY | 13.8 | 10.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 86.9 | 68.9 | 320.9 | 81.5 |
| JOLY | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 17.0 | 15.4 |
| MACHAR | 12.7 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 65.1 | 67.8 | 175.6 | 236.5 |
| MC DOUGALL | 49.1 | 37.6 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 78.3 | 75.6 | 55.9 | 57.1 |
| MC KELLAR | 16.8 | 13.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 80.6 | 74.5 | 68.1 | 40.5 |
| MC MURRICH | 12.1 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 58.0 | 49.0 | 33.0 | 24.1 |
| NIPISSING | 14.3 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 118.7 | 79.9 | 58.2 | 68.0 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 43.6 | 24.9 | 11.5 | 10.3 | 67.7 | 49.9 | 35.4 | 32.4 |
| PERRY | 58.3 | 19.5 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 43.9 | 47.2 | 42.6 | 51.1 |
| RYERSON | 11.1 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 44.0 | 38.0 | 43.3 | 33.9 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 18.5 | 12.2 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 41.5 | 37.2 | 31.1 | 29.9 |
| STRONG | 14.3 | 12.8 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 76.6 | 56.2 | 54.5 | 51.7 |
| UNORGANIZED | 0.9 | | | | 817.6 | 468.6 | 406.3 | 402.2 |
| TOTAL | 666.8 | 532.3 | 142.1 | 121.1 | 2,108.1 | 1,636.5 | 1,849.9 | 1,762.0 |

NOTE: Dashes represent no grant or amounts less than \$50.00.

SOURCE: "Grants Register", Municipal Finance Branch, Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs.

| MUNICIPALITY | HEALTH & SOCIAL (to Boards) | | | | | RECREATION & COMMUNITY CENTRES | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|--------------------------------|------|------|------|--|
| | 74-5 | 73-4 | 72-3 | 71-2 | | 74-5 | 73-4 | 72-3 | 71-2 | |
| KEARNEY | 39.4 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| PARRY SOUND | 302.3 | 192.7 | 262.0 | 215.3 | | 6.0 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 2.2 | |
| POWASSAN | 65.3 | 26.8 | 27.3 | 19.6 | | 2.5 | 16.3 | 2.6 | 2.2 | |
| TROUT CREEK | 31.7 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 6.0 | | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 20.5 | |
| BURKS FALLS | 41.1 | 20.5 | 22.4 | 17.9 | | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | |
| MAGNETAWAN | 9.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| ROSSEAU | 11.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | | -- | -- | -- | 1.3 | |
| SOUTH RIVER | 58.6 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 16.6 | | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| SUNDRIDGE | 36.9 | 24.9 | 26.1 | 21.1 | | 3.3 | 1.5 | 8.0 | 1.8 | |
| ARMOUR | 42.3 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 32.7 | | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | |
| CARLING | 25.8 | 66.5 | 74.4 | 53.2 | | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | -- | |
| CHAPMAN | 16.4 | 25.2 | 26.2 | 21.1 | | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| CHRISTIE | 15.9 | 42.6 | 27.4 | 21.0 | | 0.5 | 0.8 | -- | -- | |
| FOLEY | 55.8 | 81.3 | 80.4 | 65.5 | | -- | 2.0 | -- | -- | |
| HAGERMAN | 16.4 | 25.1 | 23.6 | 18.1 | | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| HUMPHREY | 30.5 | 94.2 | 91.9 | 88.8 | | 20.0 | -- | -- | -- | |
| JOLY | 5.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 | | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| MACHAR | 24.3 | 25.1 | 26.4 | 20.5 | | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| MC DOUGALL | 123.1 | 86.3 | 85.8 | 79.2 | | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | |
| MC KELLAR | 25.9 | 33.3 | 30.9 | 24.9 | | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| MC MURRICH | 23.6 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 12.3 | | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | |
| NIPISSING | 50.5 | 57.9 | 46.9 | 38.2 | | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 120.0 | 46.7 | 46.1 | 38.0 | | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| PERRY | 48.4 | 51.3 | 43.6 | 35.1 | | 10.2 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 0.5 | |
| RYERSON | 20.0 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 13.9 | | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 65.2 | 23.6 | 25.0 | 21.2 | | -- | 1.3 | -- | -- | |
| STRONG | 56.7 | 45.4 | 46.0 | 36.4 | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| UNORGANIZED | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | |
| TOTAL | 1362.4 | 1,146.8 | 1,212.0 | 1,001.8 | | 55.6 | 41.7 | 28.1 | 35.8 | |

| MUNICIPALITY | LIBRARIES | | | | TOTAL CONDITIONAL | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 74-5 | 73-4 | 72-3 | 71-2 | 74-5 | 73-4 | 72-3 | 71-2 |
| KEARNEY | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 44.3 | 14.1 | 12.2 | 9.4 |
| PARRY SOUND | 8.5 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 420.0 | 321.8 | 388.1 | 364.8 |
| POWASSAN | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 85.6 | 60.2 | 47.3 | 43.4 |
| TROUT CREEK | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -- | 41.6 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 52.6 |
| BURKS FALLS | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 59.8 | 38.7 | 34.8 | 35.9 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 1.4 | 1.5 | -- | -- | 19.5 | 11.1 | 13.4 | 10.8 |
| ROSSEAU | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 16.8 | 10.5 | 15.0 | 22.1 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 77.4 | 59.4 | 65.6 | 29.9 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 58.3 | 41.2 | 56.3 | 63.7 |
| ARMOUR | 1.6 | -- | 0.6 | -- | 118.0 | 154.6 | 218.0 | 100.7 |
| CARLING | -- | -- | -- | -- | 87.3 | 125.8 | 125.0 | 144.1 |
| CHAPMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.6 | 67.9 | 71.2 | 74.1 |
| CHRISTIE | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.1 | 77.1 | 61.1 | 140.4 |
| FOLEY | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130.5 | 151.0 | 173.2 | 109.8 |
| HAGERMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.4 | 43.1 | 41.5 | 21.6 |
| HUMPHREY | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 139.4 | 164.4 | 417.7 | 179.1 |
| JOLY | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.9 | 15.5 | 23.5 | 19.9 |
| MACHAR | 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | 90.3 | 94.8 | 206.5 | 275.1 |
| MC DOUGALL | -- | -- | -- | -- | 203.2 | 165.4 | 147.0 | 140.7 |
| MC KELLAR | -- | -- | -- | -- | 106.5 | 108.4 | 105.0 | 69.2 |
| MC MURRICH | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.8 | 65.3 | 49.9 | 37.7 |
| NIPISSING | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 171.7 | 141.7 | 110.7 | 113.2 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 3.3 | 2.8 | -- | -- | 192.3 | 109.7 | 84.9 | 82.3 |
| PERRY | 2.1 | -- | -- | -- | 104.6 | 110.2 | 94.5 | 91.4 |
| RYERSON | 0.7 | 0.9 | -- | -- | 65.2 | 57.1 | 64.9 | 56.5 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | -- | 108.7 | 65.0 | 59.1 | 54.1 |
| STRONG | -- | -- | -- | -- | 133.3 | 103.1 | 103.9 | 93.3 |
| UNORGANIZED | 29.9 | 69.4 | 28.0 | 27.5 | 847.7 | 538.5 | 511.2 | 504.1 |
| TOTAL | 62.5 | 91.9 | 39.2 | 37.5 | 3,590.5 | 2,922.3 | 3,298.4 | 3,089.1 |

| MUNICIPALITY | TOTAL (Minus Education) | | | | EDUCATION (To Boards) | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 74-5 | 73-4 | 72-3 | 71-2 | 74-5 | 73-4 | 72-3 | 71-2 |
| KEARNEY | 56.5 | 19.6 | 13.8 | 11.0 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 40.5 | 48.2 |
| PARRY SOUND | 620.7 | 541.2 | 428.9 | 395.3 | 559.6 | 684.4 | 746.1 | 798.9 |
| POWASSAN | 121.6 | 86.3 | 52.7 | 48.7 | 219.6 | 224.6 | 201.7 | 243.7 |
| TROUT CREEK | 49.0 | 26.4 | 20.8 | 55.3 | 76.6 | 70.2 | 60.7 | 71.8 |
| BURKS FALLS | 78.4 | 53.3 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 168.8 | 172.7 | 160.0 | 163.8 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 24.3 | 16.2 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 30.0 | 35.0 |
| ROSSEAU | 26.4 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 23.3 | 26.4 | 30.3 | 33.5 | 32.6 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 103.3 | 76.2 | 70.9 | 34.6 | 162.1 | 162.6 | 148.7 | 181.0 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 73.5 | 52.8 | 59.7 | 67.3 | 192.9 | 196.7 | 179.1 | 208.8 |
| ARMOUR | 140.4 | 167.4 | 222.3 | 104.6 | 380.1 | 328.9 | 305.9 | 331.2 |
| CARLING | 99.3 | 132.7 | 127.5 | 146.1 | 237.2 | 213.2 | 233.2 | 213.5 |
| CHAPMAN | 70.1 | 71.5 | 72.8 | 75.7 | 170.1 | 166.1 | 158.4 | 191.2 |
| CHRISTIE | 71.5 | 81.9 | 63.6 | 141.9 | 142.8 | 114.1 | 111.7 | 84.1 |
| FOLEY | 143.0 | 163.0 | 129.1 | 115.3 | 259.3 | 294.5 | 313.2 | 287.6 |
| HAGERMAN | 46.1 | 48.1 | 43.7 | 23.5 | 108.9 | 92.5 | 96.4 | 82.0 |
| HUMPHREY | 153.2 | 174.5 | 420.7 | 181.6 | 316.0 | 377.6 | 408.9 | 359.1 |
| JOLY | 21.1 | 16.9 | 23.9 | 20.3 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 23.8 | 28.4 |
| MACHAR | 103.0 | 102.8 | 208.8 | 277.2 | 206.9 | 181.7 | 157.7 | 179.1 |
| MC DOUGALL | 252.3 | 203.0 | 158.7 | 151.2 | 336.5 | 342.8 | 370.2 | 342.2 |
| MC KELLAR | 123.2 | 121.4 | 107.4 | 71.3 | 161.4 | 123.3 | 125.8 | 115.1 |
| MC MURRICH | 93.9 | 74.6 | 51.9 | 39.5 | 96.1 | 95.5 | 90.5 | 111.6 |
| NIPISSING | 185.9 | 148.0 | 115.6 | 117.6 | 282.6 | 272.8 | 237.0 | 280.3 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 235.9 | 134.6 | 96.4 | 92.6 | 432.7 | 397.8 | 327.6 | 445.1 |
| PERRY | 162.9 | 129.7 | 99.4 | 96.0 | 320.2 | 298.5 | 284.8 | 336.5 |
| RYERSON | 76.3 | 64.1 | 66.8 | 58.3 | 100.9 | 99.0 | 93.0 | 123.4 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 127.2 | 77.2 | 65.3 | 59.4 | 254.7 | 186.6 | 169.0 | 250.6 |
| STRONG | 147.6 | 115.9 | 108.8 | 97.5 | 387.6 | 354.5 | 324.2 | 323.2 |
| UNORGANIZED | 848.6 | 538.5 | 511.2 | 504.1 | 1,516.8 | 1,051.3 | 1,133.4 | 1,448.5 |
| TOTAL | 4,257.3 | 3,454.6 | 3,440.5 | 3,210.3 | 7,334.0 | 6,689.1 | 6,565.0 | 7,315.0 |

for the following category - libraries - which takes the form of a per-capita grant to any municipality which undertakes expenditures for library purposes. The Magnetawan Museum has been included in this category.

Conditional grants, in total, have been a very substantial and relatively steady contribution to municipal coffers. The slight increase is definitely caused by more municipalities taking on the programs and projects for which subsidies are available.

Happily, it is the unconditional grants which have accounted for the dramatic increase in Provincial contributions to local government over this four-year period.

For the final category, the grants paid directly to the school boards have been divided up among the municipalities in proportion to their education levy, in the same fashion as grants for social and health boards were presented. While these grants stood at virtually the same level in 1974-75 as in 1971-72, the dollar figures involved may be of interest.

3. Capital Financing Table III-6

Referring back to Table III-1a, readers will recall that by no means all municipal expenditures were derived from current (or revenue) funds. 39% of the expenditures incurred by municipalities in 1974 were financed from a different account - from the capital fund. This fund differs both because of its sources and because of the uses to which it is put.

A capital expenditure differs from an operating or current expenditure because it is likely to be a "one-shot deal", and because it leaves the municipal corporation with a tangible asset - be it a piece of equipment acquired, a building or work constructed, or a major repair or improvement to an existing asset. In order to differentiate a capital expenditure item from a minor acquisition such as a stapler or a stop-sign, however, a minimum life, such as three years, and a minimum cost, such as \$500, is usually referred to.

As we shall see later, not every capital expenditure is financed from the capital fund. Construction, equipment, repairs, or improvements may be paid for right out of current revenues. For a number of reasons, though, it is more common, and usually more desirable, for capital expenditures to be provided for in the capital fund. Conversely, the capital fund may only be used for capital expenditures.

Most importantly, perhaps, the capital fund is the beneficiary of certain monies which are required by law to be applied for capital purposes, and not to get mixed in with the ongoing programs of the municipality. These include "reserve funds", which may only be transferred to the capital fund and only, at that, for the specific purpose for which the reserve fund was initiated. Also included are many of the grants just reviewed, which are only available as reimbursement for capital expenditure. In addition, the proceeds of municipal debentures may only be used for the capital works for which their issue was approved by the Ontario Municipal Board.

Table III-6, then, sets out the total capital fund outlays, for three different years, and the sources of financing. It should be noted that the total given includes not only actual expenditures in that year, but also any amounts remaining to be financed by the municipality from undertakings in the previous year (or years). It should also be noted that agreements between the municipality and the Ministry of the Environment, with regard to waterworks or sewerage works, have been included to the extent that they have been reported as such in the Municipal Financial Report.

Looking at the total capital outlay requiring financing at the end of 1970, 1972, and 1974, the reader certainly realizes that capital undertakings have witnessed a rapid increase throughout the District. The Town of Parry Sound has led the way with its new sewage system and its new arena complex. But, were the Town's figure to be excluded entirely, the increase in the rest of the District would be from \$326,209 in 1970, to \$855,631 in 1972, to \$1,469,367 in 1974.

In 1970, over two-thirds of the total was drawn from the current year's revenues. Although it continued to be the case in several municipalities, this proportion, on average, plummeted in the later years. While making capital expenditures from current revenues has the obvious advantage of obviating debt, the case sometimes heard in opposition is that major capital expenditures will yield to burdensome one-shot mill rate increases, and substantial year-to-year mill rate fluctuations, neither of which are convenient for the taxpayer. Table III-6 converts the actual dollar contributions from the revenue fund into a residential mill rate (using the municipality's 1974 weighted market-value assessment). To some extent the Town of Parry Sound and the Township of Perry, among others, illustrate this claim. A one-shot increase of 4 mills will mean an unexpected tax increase of \$80 on a \$20,000 property. Be that as it may, revenue fund contributions, although over half a million dollars in 1974, have fallen substantially as a proportion of total capital financing in the District.

Many observers have suggested that, except where needs arise unexpectedly or in droves, good municipal management, armed with an Official Plan, should be able to avoid both debt and irregular mill rate increases by foreseeing capital expenditure needs, and providing for them over several prior years by setting money aside in reserves and reserve funds. Whatever the workability of this theory in other places, it has, with a few exceptions, been a minor and decreasing source of capital financing in the District as a whole.

Ontario grants, as previously mentioned, have been a significant but irregular source, depending upon municipalities' undertaking projects, or acquiring assets, of a type for which subsidies are available.

The category "other sources" covers a multitude of sins, but refers for the most part to public subscriptions. The proportion of municipal projects contributed by the public has risen remarkably. To a large degree, this phenomenon coincides with community centre projects and medical clinics.

TABLE III-6 CAPITAL FUND FINANCING

| MUNICIPALITY | TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY (own purposes) | | | REVENUE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS (as %) | | | REVENUE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS (as R/F mill rate) | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | -- | -- | 8,140 | -- | -- | 100 | -- | -- | 4.305 |
| PARRY SOUND | 1,510,125 | 419,147 | 118,780 | 14 | 22 | 98 | 4.241 | 1.883 | 2.34 |
| POWASSAN | 68,424 | 78,278 | 5,273 | 9 | -- | 27 | 0.72 | -- | 0.169 |
| TROUT CREEK | 316 | 74,205 | 14,615 | 100 | 3 | negl. | negl. | 0.608 | 4.444 |
| BURKS FALLS | 144,710 | 14,427 | -- | 14 | 34 | -- | 2.496 | 0.605 | -- |
| MAGNETAWAN | 1,613 | -- | 625 | 67 | -- | 100 | 0.487 | -- | 0.282 |
| ROSSEAU | 200,006 | 31,018 | 302 | 1 | 24 | 100 | 0.462 | 3.179 | 0.13 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 95,633 | 44,307 | 6,000 | 16 | 16 | -- | 2.05 | 0.886 | -- |
| SUNDRIDGE | 105,944 | 17,366 | 35,595 | -- | 7 | -- | -- | 0.131 | -- |
| ARMOUR | 16,104 | 133,161 | 10,282 | 71 | 7 | 100 | 0.543 | 0.474 | 0.519 |
| CARLING | -- | 5,641 | 5,700 | -- | 11 | 100 | -- | negl. | 0.226 |
| CHAPMAN | 15,029 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CHRISTIE | 23,159 | 1,500 | 5,795 | 100 | 100 | 100 | -- | -- | 0.524 |
| FOLEY | 24,785 | -- | 31,183 | 23 | -- | 45 | 0.252 | -- | 0.631 |
| HAGERMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| HUMPHREY | 365,915 | 21,403 | 34,906 | 20 | 38 | 22 | 2.674 | 0.294 | 0.269 |
| JOLY | 3,493 | 8,000 | -- | 2 | 20 | -- | negl. | 0.537 | -- |
| MACHAR | 13,403 | 125,111 | 74,180 | 100 | negl. | 33 | -- | -- | 1.888 |
| MC DOUGALL | 190,816 | 150,083 | 4,305 | 15 | 11 | 100 | 0.973 | 0.552 | 0.143 |
| MC KELLAR | 36,246 | 40,201 | 711 | 35 | 100 | 100 | 0.903 | 2.861 | negl. |
| MC MURRICH | 12,768 | 283 | -- | 100 | 100 | -- | 1.442 | negl. | -- |
| NIPISSING | 43,946 | 4,960 | 27,180 | 30 | 100 | 100 | 0.677 | 0.255 | 1.396 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 26,166 | 21,451 | 22,880 | 100 | 27 | 100 | 0.981 | 0.221 | 0.858 |
| PERRY | 33,335 | 71,620 | 15,921 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1.536 | 3.3 | 0.734 |
| RYERSON | 4,676 | 12,422 | -- | 100 | 100 | -- | 0.522 | 1.388 | -- |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 2,000 | 194 | 21,262 | 38 | 100 | 100 | negl. | negl. | 1.496 |
| STRONG | 40,882 | -- | 1,354 | 100 | -- | 100 | 1.992 | -- | negl. |
| TOTAL | 2,979,492 | 1,274,778 | 444,989 | 17.5 | 22.6 | 68.1 | (520,754)* | (288,071)* | (303,293)* |

*Actual dollar amounts of Rev. fund contributions.

SOURCE: "Financial Reports", 1974, 1972, 1970

| MUNICIPALITY | RESERVES & RES- ERVING FUNDS (as %) | | | ONTARIO GRANTS (as %) | | | OTHER SOURCES (as %) | | | DEBT (as %) | | | UNFINANCED AT YEAR'S END (as %) | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|------|------|-------------------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| PARRY SOUND | -- | 1 | 2 | -- | 38 | -- | 12 | -- | -- | -- | 23 | -- | 74 | 17 | -- |
| POWASSAN | -- | -- | -- | 61 | -- | 20 | 29 | 8 | 53 | -- | 89 | -- | 2 | 3 | -- |
| TROUT CREEK | -- | -- | -- | -- | 72 | -- | -- | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10 | -- |
| BURKS FALLS | -- | -- | -- | 24 | 52 | -- | 10 | 14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53 | -- | -- |
| MAGNETAWAN | -- | -- | -- | 99 | -- | -- | 33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| ROSSEAU | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| SOUTH RIVER | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65 | -- | 28 | -- | -- | 19 | 100 | -- | 45 | -- | -- |
| SUNDRIDGE | -- | -- | -- | 38 | 93 | 50 | 48 | -- | -- | 14 | -- | 50 | -- | -- | -- |
| ARMOUR | -- | -- | -- | 29 | 93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CARLING | -- | 89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CHAPMAN | -- | -- | -- | 100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CHRISTIE | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FOLEY | 77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55 | -- | -- | -- |
| HAGERMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| HUMPHREY | -- | -- | 78 | 6 | 62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 74 | -- | -- |
| JOLY | 57 | -- | -- | 41 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MACHAR | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100 | 67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MC DOUGALL | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | -- | 73 | -- | -- | 10 | 89 | -- |
| MC KELLAR | -- | -- | -- | 65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MC MURRICH | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| NIPISSING | -- | -- | -- | 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| PERRY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| RYERSON | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | -- | -- | -- | 62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| STRONG | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| TOTAL | 0.7 | 2.0 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 43.7 | 15.5 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 13.7 | 9.2 | 51.5 | 16.7 | -- |

Most discussion of capital financing is usually reserved for debenture debt and other long-term liabilities. Very few of the Districts' municipalities, however, have been incurring debenture debt, resulting in a rather low reliance on this source in the District total.

The final category in Table III-6 may be attributed to any of a number of factors. Perhaps a debenture issue has not yet been sold or even placed on the market. Perhaps a subsidy cheque from the Province has not yet arrived, or a municipality is able to hold over some portion of the cost to be met out of the following year's revenue. In some cases, also, this category will include the rather special type of long-term liability entered into with the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) for an improved sewage system. This scheme may perhaps be compared to a municipality entering into a long-term lease with MOE and then subletting to the service users. Note, though, that the long-term lease is offered at a discount, since MOE absorbs a proportion of the cost itself.

Table III-7 Municipal Debt

As the capital source which generally arouses the greatest concern, the picture of municipal long-term debt deserves some elaboration.

A municipality's net debt must be divided between the General Municipal Debt, which must be repaid in future years' municipal general revenues, and Municipal Enterprise Debt, for the repayment of which future years' utility revenues are liable. It is primarily water and hydro-electrical systems which account for the latter category. From the standpoints of the security of the municipal corporation and of impact on the property taxation, it is the General Municipal Debt with which we must be primarily concerned. It is best, also, to look at the column entitled "Accumulated Unfinanced Capital Outlay", for, as already mentioned, this may well turn into debt if not carried over against the current revenues of the succeeding year.

Only three types of project account for virtually all municipal general debt in the District - medical centres, community recreation centres, and sewer systems. Medical centres account for all of the debt in Sundridge and North Himsworth, and all of the unfinanced outlay in South River and Burks Falls (which has since become debenture debt). Community centres account for the \$270,000 unfinanced outlay of Humphrey, and a similar amount of the unfinanced outlay of the Town of Parry Sound. Sewer systems (by agreement with MOE) account for the McDougall debt and the Powassan debt, as well as most of Parry Sound's debt and the largest portion of its unfinanced outlay. In reading the debt indicators on Table III-5, therefore, the reader might do well roughly to double the figures given for the Town of Parry Sound and to make a mental adjustment for Burks Falls, South River, and Humphrey.

The following rule-of-thumb is frequently offered as a guide to the tolerable limit of a municipality's general debt as a percentage of its assessment base: 7% in townships, 8% in villages, and 9% in towns. In many ways, however, the next column deserves more attention because it isolates the proportion of the general municipal debt which will have to be repayed by the residential mill rate, dividing this figure by the number of households. It is clear enough that the Parry Sound and Powassan sewer works represent a sizeable long-term commitment for each residential household.

In year-to-year terms it is the level of debt charges which may be a more pertinent concern: that is, the amount that the municipality must set aside each year in order to retire the debt (with interest) at the end of the term for which the debt was incurred. No council wants to have very much of its current revenues tied up in meeting commitments from previous years. This is money which the council cannot then use to meet new needs as they arise. While there are no hard-and-fast rules, it has been suggested that a municipality will feel uncomfortably "locked-in" if

debt charges exceed 20-25% of its budget. (Just as a comparison, debt charges represent roughly 12% of the current Canada budget and roughly 6% of the current Ontario budget.)

This issue is aggravated by the fact that no municipality will enter into debt until grants and other non-tax sources have been exhausted. The level of debt charges, then, has particular significance as a proportion of a municipality's tax levy (for municipal purposes). Again, we are likely to be most concerned with the residential tax, on a per-household basis. The reader will see that, in each of the three "medical centre" villages, the average householder is making a definite annual tax contribution to this project. Still, the Towns of Parry Sound and Powassan, because of their sewers, are the most noticeable feature of this table. It should be remarked, however, that there is obviously not the same element of choice involved in the undertaking of a sewer project as there is for other types of capital works - primarily for public health reasons, but also because of the legal situation. Moreover, communities undertaking other capital projects can be expected to have contributed heavily in advance in order to avoid or minimize debt - both in the form of public subscriptions and in the form of contributions from municipal current revenue. In the case of a sewer project agreement with MOE, this can naturally not be the case.

TABLE III-7 MUNICIPAL LONG-TERM DEBT INFORMATION 1974

| MUNICIPALITY | 1974 Net Debt | | | | Accumulated Unfinanced Capital Outlay \$ 000 | Gen.Mun. Debt As % of Assmt. \$ | Debt Res'l Per Hshld. \$ | Charges on Gen. Municipal Net Debt | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|----|----|
| | Gen. Mun. \$ 000 | Enter- prises \$ 000 | Total \$ 000 | Total Per Hshld. \$ | | | | As % of Own 1974 Current Expend. \$ 000 | As % of Own 1974 Taxes | Res'l. Per Hshld. \$ | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEARNEY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| PARRY SOUND | 830 | 63 | 893 | 461 | 1,121 | 0.8 | 307 | 111 | 8.6 | 20.0 | 41 | -- | -- |
| POWASSAN | 193 | -- | 193 | 560 | 1 | 4.4 | 379 | 38 | 29.1 | 56.9 | 74 | -- | -- |
| TROUT CREEK | 2 | -- | 2 | 13 | -- | 0.1 | 9 | 1 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 2 | -- | -- |
| BURKS FALLS | -- | 15 | 15 | 46 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MAGNETAWAN | 1 | -- | 1 | 7 | -- | -- | 6 | -- | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3 | -- | -- |
| ROSSEAU | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 8 | -- | -- |
| SOUTH RIVER | 6 | 59 | 64 | 168 | 53 | 0.1 | 9 | 8 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 14 | -- | -- |
| SUNDRIDGE | 44 | -- | 44 | 146 | -- | 0.8 | 86 | 15 | 17.2 | 28.5 | 29 | -- | -- |
| ARJOUR | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CARLING | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 3 | -- | -- |
| CHAPMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CHRISTIE | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FOLEY | 2 | -- | 2 | 2 | -- | -- | 2 | 12 | 5.2 | 9.7 | 13 | -- | -- |
| HAGERMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| HUMPHREY | 22 | -- | 22 | 22 | 270 | -- | 21 | 5 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 5 | -- | -- |
| JOLY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MACHAR | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MC DOUGALL | 159 | 10 | 169 | 160 | 17 | 0.9 | 114 | 22 | 6.8 | 12.7 | 22 | -- | -- |
| MC KELLAR | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MC MURRICH | 8 | -- | 8 | 22 | -- | 0.2 | 21 | 1 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 2 | -- | -- |
| NIPISSING | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 40 | -- | 40 | 50 | -- | 0.3 | 31 | 10 | 5.1 | 13.6 | 12 | -- | -- |
| PERRY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| RYERSON | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| STRONG | 5 | -- | 5 | 9 | -- | -- | 9 | 3 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 5 | -- | -- |
| TOTAL | 1,312 | 146 | 1,459 | 95 | 1,542 | 0.4 | 66 | 232 | 5.0 | 11.4 | 17 | -- | -- |

SOURCE: Municipal Financial Information, 1974

(b) MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES

So far, we have made only passing reference to the way in which the municipalities use the money which they take in. It is fair to say that the amount of money a municipality will normally have coming in is dependent upon the amount which has been committed for expenditure.

This is obviously true of most Provincial grant programs. One sort of grant is made available with the sole prerequisite that a municipality undertake a certain type of expenditure, such as police or libraries, but the level of grant does not depend upon the level of municipal expenditure. More frequently, the level of subsidy is tied directly to the level of expenditure, as is true of road subsidies and day care subsidies, for example. These subsidies represent standing Provincial commitments to assist in meeting a certain proportion of the costs of a specific undertaking.

The level of property taxation, the other major source of municipal revenue, is also dependent on the level of expenditure. Because it has the power to set and levy taxes, a municipality is not like a private household which must first determine its income, and only then decide upon its expenditures. In theory, a government may set taxes to yield as much income as it thinks necessary, subject naturally to the community's political and economic limits.

It should be pointed out, though, that a municipality has a rather difficult time of it to change its mind in mid-year about how much income it wants.

The preceding paragraph highlights the importance of the annual budget (or, as it is called in The Municipal Act, the "estimate of expenditures"). First, using its budget, the municipality must make sure that it sets a mill rate sufficient to provide itself with money enough to do in the coming year all that local government has decided ought to be done or will have to be done.

Second, the budget informs the residents of the reasons for the level of their taxes, by setting out the items and programs to which the total will be applied. This is only fair, because the ratepayers can't at the time refuse to pay the bill, but they do have a right to know what they are paying for. Informed, they can, of course, debate the matter and possibly change things at the following election.

Table III-8

Table III-8 sets out what happened to the money that the municipalities collected in 1974. Note again, that a very large sum was requisitioned by the Boards of Education. Properly speaking, this amount "flowed through" the municipalities, rather than being expended by them. The education requisition represented very nearly half as much as the municipalities spent from current accounts themselves.

Under the category "General Government" has been included not only expenses of members of council, administrative services, and miscellaneous general expenditures, but also the financial costs required to manage the corporation as a whole - interest on temporary borrowing, provision for working reserves, unclassified transfers to other funds, allowances for uncollected taxes, or other deferred revenue and taxes written off. Transfers to capital or reserve funds, or the setting aside of reserves, for specific purposes such as recreation, are included under that specific program, and not under "General Government".

The category "Other Protection" includes primarily street-lighting and protective inspections, while "Other Transportation" includes parking, traffic control, and land drainage. "Recreation" is intended also to include community services such as libraries and, in a few cases, cemeteries. "Planning" also encompasses industrial development.

TABLE III-8 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES 1974 (\$000)

| ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE 1974 MUNICIPALITY | General* | | Fire | | Police | | Other Protection | | Roads | | Other Transport | | Sewage | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|--------|------|---------------------|-----|-------|------|--------------------|-----|--------|------|
| | Government | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ | % |
| KEARNEY | 19 | 50.5 | 2 | 5.9 | -- | 0.6 | 1 | 3.1 | 7 | 18.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| PARRY SOUND | 200 | 15.6 | 51 | 4.0 | 138 | 10.7 | 39 | 3.0 | 161 | 12.5 | 115 | 8.9 | 212 | 16.5 |
| POWASSAN | 23 | 17.6 | 4 | 3.1 | -- | -- | 5 | 3.8 | 31 | 23.7 | 1 | 0.8 | 37 | 28.2 |
| TROUT CREEK | 9 | 27.2 | 4 | 11.7 | -- | -- | 2 | 6.7 | 11 | 31.7 | -- | 1.1 | -- | -- |
| BURKS FALLS | 39 | 28.7 | 24 | 17.6 | -- | -- | 3 | 2.2 | 31 | 22.8 | 8 | 5.9 | 9 | 6.6 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 9 | 29.3 | 1 | 2.9 | -- | -- | 2 | 6.2 | 13 | 42.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| ROSSEAU | 8 | 26.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 3.8 | 6 | 19.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| SOUTH RIVER | 29 | 25.2 | 6 | 5.2 | 1 | 0.9 | 5 | 4.3 | 38 | 33.0 | 2 | 1.7 | 4 | 3.5 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 16 | 18.0 | -- | 0.4 | -- | -- | 4 | 4.5 | 22 | 25.2 | 7 | 8.4 | -- | 0.2 |
| ARMOUR | 31 | 19.1 | 11 | 6.8 | -- | -- | 1 | 0.6 | 103 | 63.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CARLING | 27 | 17.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0.7 | 87 | 57.2 | 2 | 1.3 | -- | -- |
| CHAPMAN | 10 | 11.6 | -- | 0.2 | -- | -- | 1 | 0.7 | 62 | 73.1 | 4 | 4.6 | -- | -- |
| CHRISTIE | 25 | 20.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0.8 | 82 | 66.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FOLEY | 38 | 16.8 | 15 | 6.6 | -- | -- | 11 | 4.9 | 120 | 53.1 | 1 | 0.5 | -- | -- |
| HAGERMAN | 14 | 24.7 | -- | 0.4 | -- | -- | 1 | 2.4 | 31 | 54.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| HUMPHREY | 37 | 13.4 | 6 | 2.2 | -- | -- | 3 | 1.1 | 121 | 43.7 | -- | -- | 16 | 5.8 |
| JOLY | 6 | 26.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16 | 67.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MACHAR | 19 | 15.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96 | 76.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MC DOUGALL | 62 | 19.1 | 14 | 4.3 | 5 | 1.5 | 4 | 1.2 | 145 | 44.8 | 2 | 0.6 | 40 | 12.1 |
| MC KELLAR | 28 | 16.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 1.7 | 130 | 74.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MC MURRICH | 11 | 10.0 | 6 | 5.6 | -- | -- | 1 | 0.9 | 73 | 67.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| NIPISSING | 26 | -- | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2 | -- | 153 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 46 | 23.1 | 10 | 5.0 | -- | -- | 13 | 6.5 | 85 | 42.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| PERRY | 24 | 14.6 | 7 | 4.3 | -- | -- | 2 | 1.2 | 86 | 52.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| RYERSON | 10 | 13.3 | 3 | 4.3 | -- | -- | 1 | 1.0 | 57 | 73.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 11 | 12.4 | 1 | 1.0 | -- | -- | 1 | 1.0 | 63 | 69.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| STRONG | 19 | 10.8 | 1 | 0.6 | -- | -- | 1 | 0.6 | 127 | 72.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| TOTAL | 79 | 17.2 | 169 | 3.6 | 145 | -- | 109 | 2.3 | 1,957 | 42.2 | 143 | 3.1 | 318 | 6.9 |

NOTE 1: Dashes represent no expenditure or expenditures less than \$500.

NOTE 2: Percentages given are as a percentage of the column "Total Own Expenditures from Revenue Fund"

*In this table, but not in subsequent tables, the category "General Government includes provisions for financial transactions or inter-fund transfers by the municipality".
SOURCE: Municipal Financial Information, 1974 and Financial Reports, 1974

| MUNICIPALITY | Total Own | | | | | | | | | | Education Levies | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------|-----------------|------|------------|------|----------|-----|---------------------|-------|------------------|-----|-----------|-------|-------|---|
| | Waste | | Health & Social | | Recreation | | Planning | | Exp. From Rev. Fund | | Elementary | | Secondary | | Total | |
| | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ | % | \$ | % |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | 2 | 5.3 | 2 | 4.8 | 4 | 11.1 | -- | -- | 39 | 8 | 21.5 | 8 | 20.8 | 42.3 | | |
| PARRY SOUND | 74 | 5.8 | 124 | 9.6 | 144 | 11.2 | 26 | 2.0 | 1,285 | 350 | 27.2 | 223 | 17.4 | 44.6 | | |
| POWASSAN | 3 | 2.3 | 8 | 6.1 | 18 | 13.7 | -- | -- | 131 | 32 | 24.4 | 25 | 19.1 | 43.5 | | |
| TROUT CREEK | 4 | 10.6 | 3 | 8.4 | 1 | 2.8 | -- | -- | 34 | 11 | 31.4 | 8 | 25.0 | 56.5 | | |
| BURKS FALLS | 6 | 4.4 | 9 | 6.6 | 7 | 5.1 | -- | -- | 136 | 25 | 18.4 | 20 | 14.7 | 33.0 | | |
| MAGNETAWAN | 1 | 3.2 | 1 | 3.5 | 3 | 8.6 | 1 | 3.5 | 30 | 19 | 61.8 | 15 | 48.4 | 110.3 | | |
| ROSSEAU | 1 | 4.3 | 3 | 10.1 | 11 | 36.3 | -- | -- | 31 | 9 | 27.6 | 5 | 16.7 | 44.4 | | |
| SOUTH RIVER | 3 | 2.6 | 8 | 7.0 | 19 | 16.5 | -- | -- | 115 | 23 | 20.0 | 18 | 15.7 | 35.7 | | |
| SUNDRIDGE | 5 | 5.5 | 12 | 14.0 | 20 | 23.0 | 1 | 0.8 | 87 | 29 | 32.9 | 21 | 24.6 | 57.6 | | |
| ARMOUR | 1 | 0.6 | 11 | 6.8 | 3 | 1.9 | -- | -- | 162 | 59 | 36.4 | 38 | 23.3 | 59.9 | | |
| CARLING | 5 | 3.3 | 20 | 13.2 | 3 | 2.0 | 7 | 4.6 | 152 | 58 | 38.2 | 36 | 23.7 | 61.8 | | |
| CHAPMAN | 1 | 1.1 | 5 | 6.1 | 2 | 2.5 | -- | -- | 85 | 26 | 30.7 | 16 | 19.3 | 50.0 | | |
| CHRISTIE | -- | -- | 13 | 10.6 | 2 | 1.6 | -- | -- | 123 | 30 | 24.4 | 22 | 17.9 | 42.3 | | |
| FOLEY | 5 | 2.2 | 26 | 11.5 | 8 | 3.5 | 2 | 0.9 | 226 | 87 | 38.5 | 54 | 23.9 | 62.4 | | |
| HAGERMAN | -- | 0.4 | 9 | 14.8 | 2 | 3.4 | -- | -- | 58 | 29 | 50.3 | 17 | 30.9 | 81.3 | | |
| HUMPHREY | -- | -- | 22 | 7.9 | 71 | 25.6 | -- | -- | 277 | 102 | 36.8 | 67 | 24.2 | 61.0 | | |
| JOLY | -- | 0.9 | 1 | 4.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23 | 3 | 14.8 | 3 | 11.4 | 26.3 | | |
| MACHAR | 1 | 0.8 | 7 | 5.6 | -- | 1.6 | -- | -- | 126 | 31 | 24.6 | 23 | 18.3 | 42.9 | | |
| MC DOUGALL | 11 | 3.4 | 24 | 7.4 | 7 | 2.2 | 8 | 2.5 | 324 | 100 | 30.9 | 62 | 19.1 | 50.0 | | |
| MC KELLAR | 3 | 1.7 | 8 | 4.6 | 1 | 0.6 | -- | -- | 174 | 38 | 21.8 | 23 | 13.2 | 35.1 | | |
| MC MURRICH | 1 | 0.9 | 5 | 4.6 | 12 | 11.0 | -- | -- | 109 | 17 | 15.6 | 13 | 11.9 | 27.5 | | |
| NIPISSING | 4 | -- | 13 | -- | 10 | -- | -- | -- | 209 | 38 | 18.2 | 20 | 9.6 | 27.8 | | |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 2 | 1.0 | 22 | 11.1 | 8 | 4.0 | 13 | 6.5 | 199 | 65 | 32.7 | 46 | 23.1 | 60.8 | | |
| PERRY | -- | -- | 14 | 8.6 | 30 | 18.3 | -- | -- | 164 | 20 | 12.2 | 31 | 18.9 | 31.1 | | |
| RYERSON | 1 | 1.0 | 4 | 5.8 | 1 | 1.5 | -- | -- | 78 | 13 | 16.7 | 12 | 16.1 | 32.8 | | |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 1 | 0.9 | 7 | 8.2 | 7 | 7.3 | -- | -- | 91 | 35 | 38.8 | 28 | 30.5 | 69.3 | | |
| STRONG | 2 | 1.1 | 27 | 15.3 | 1 | 0.6 | -- | -- | 176 | 58 | 40.3 | 44 | 25.0 | 65.3 | | |
| TOTAL | 137 | 3.0 | 409 | 8.8 | 397 | 8.6 | 58 | 1.2 | 4,642 | 1,315 | 28.3 | 899 | 19.4 | 47.7 | | |

Under the heading "Health and Social" the reader will remember that the majority of transactions are again merely "flow throughs" from the municipal point of view, since the Homes for the Aged, social services, and health boards all requisition funds from the municipalities, which are not responsible for subsequent expenditure decisions. There are, nonetheless, a few items - such as medical centres, day nurseries and contributions to hospitals - which are true municipal expenditures.

Table III-9

Table III-9 expands upon the 1974 data, by setting out the destined purposes of the municipalities' current revenues for a five-year period -- 1970 to 1974 inclusive -- in thousands of dollars. The categories here are not entirely similar to those of the previous table. "General Government" here excludes the purely financial items previously referred to, and the latter are listed separately. Protective inspections have been included with police. Parking and traffic have been included with roads, drainage has been set out separately, and the total has then been given for all transportation and related expenditures. Water expenditures have been added to sewer, in order to cover those cases where a municipality has absorbed a deficit of its utility commission. Day care expenditure has been excluded from other health and social categories. Library and museum expenditures have been isolated, as have parks and recreation. The result is a detailed presentation of municipal expenditure patterns, to which the reader may wish to refer frequently in re-reading the previous chapter of this Report, on the structure and functions of local government.

Table III-10

It is worth a reminder that the previous two tables have not included capital fund operations per se, in their calculations and total expenditure. Capital expenditure has, though, been encompassed to the extent that it remains undistinguished from other current account expenditures, to the extent that transfers are made from the revenue fund to the capital fund or reserve funds, and to the extent that current revenues must meet the debt charges from previous years' capital borrowing.

TABLE III-9 EXPENDITURES, 1970-1974 (\$000)

| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | GENERAL GOVERNMENT | | | | | FIRE | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 |
| MUNICIPALITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | 7.1 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 3.6 | .7 | 2.3 | 6.6 |
| PARRY SOUND | 136.6 | 120.8 | 149.8 | 136.1 | 121.1 | 51.4 | 53.5 | 49.9 | 31.3 | 28.3 |
| POWASSAN | 17.4 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| TROUT CREEK | 8.8 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| BURKS FALLS | 15.9 | 14.6 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 24.2 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 8.4 | 7.1 | 11.5 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 0.9 | -- | -- | -- | .6 |
| ROSSEAU | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 2.8 | -- | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 | .7 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 22.2 | 18.6 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 13.5 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 5.7 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 13.6 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.6 | .4 | .4 | .2 | 1.8 | .3 |
| ARMOUR | 14.3 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | .6 |
| CARLING | 19.6 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 11.8 | 11.3 | -- | 0.2 | -- | -- | .1 |
| CHAPMAN | 9.2 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 6.7 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | -- |
| CHRISTIE | 20.5 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 10.1 | .1 | -- | .1 | .1 | -- |
| FOLEY | 33.4 | 27.4 | 39.1 | 24.9 | 20.4 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 13.5 |
| HAGERMAN | 9.9 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 5.4 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| HUMPHREY | 33.4 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 59.0 | 23.4 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 4.0 |
| JOLY | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MACHAR | 16.6 | 14.6 | 13.5 | 9.1 | 6.9 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| MC DOUGALL | 40.4 | 38.3 | 32.9 | 28.2 | 32.1 | 13.6 | 10.1 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| MC KELLAR | 16.2 | 20.0 | 15.1 | 13.8 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| MC MURRICH | 10.5 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 1.8 | .9 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| NIPISSING | 23.7 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 11.4 | 10.3 | .9 | .4 | .4 | .2 | .1 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 34.1 | 22.2 | 24.9 | 17.6 | 15.9 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| PERRY | 21.5 | 22.4 | 18.2 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 15.3 | 5.1 | 6.0 |
| RYERSON | 10.2 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 3.3 | .1 | .2 | -- | -- |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 8.3 | .9 | .3 | .2 | .2 | -- |
| STRONG | 15.6 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 799 | 498 | 520 | 477 | 397 | 169 | 123 | 123 | 95 | 91 |

NOTE: Dashes represent zero or negligible (less than \$50) expenditure.

SOURCE: "Financial Reports", 1974, 1972, 1970

| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | POLICE AND PROTECTIVE INSPECTION | | | | | ROADS AND TRAFFIC | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 |
| MUNICIPALITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | .2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.2 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| PARRY SOUND | 145.3 | 128.2 | 124.4 | 105.1 | 99.6 | 185.6 | 159.3 | 171.5 | 145.9 | 126.3 |
| POWASSAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.4 | 30.5 | 27.1 | 20.4 | 12.0 |
| TROUT CREEK | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.7 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| BURKS FALLS | 0.2 | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | 30.6 | 32.3 | 10.1 | 13.0 | 17.9 |
| MAGNETAWAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.0 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 8.6 | 4.1 |
| ROSSEAU | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 4.1 |
| SOUTH RIVER | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | 37.6 | 40.7 | 20.3 | 16.2 | 23.2 |
| SUNDRIDGE | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.9 | 26.2 | 18.8 | 27.7 | 14.5 |
| ARMOUR | -- | 0.6 | -- | -- | -- | 103.3 | 122.6 | 69.2 | 77.1 | 57.0 |
| CARLING | 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 87.1 | 80.1 | 60.4 | 58.0 | 57.5 |
| CHAPMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 61.8 | 53.0 | 55.7 | 52.2 | 32.9 |
| CHRISTIE | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 82.2 | 47.8 | 41.7 | 33.2 | 35.1 |
| FOLEY | 9.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | .8 | 119.9 | 95.8 | 71.2 | 64.0 | 54.8 |
| HAGERMAN | 0.4 | 0.6 | .4 | .5 | -- | 31.2 | 26.3 | 20.6 | 17.8 | 16.0 |
| HUMPHREY | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 121.2 | 98.3 | 99.5 | 133.3 | 56.4 |
| JOLY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.8 | 17.7 | 16.1 | 14.5 | 11.9 |
| MACHAR | .1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.1 | 65.1 | 64.9 | 68.6 | 60.2 |
| MC DOUGALL | 5.4 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.4 | -- | 145.3 | 129.3 | 135.9 | 115.5 | 105.6 |
| MC KELLAR | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | -- | 130.1 | 112.4 | 110.5 | 53.6 | 202.4 |
| MC MURRICH | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.1 | 60.9 | 41.3 | 30.0 | 33.2 |
| NIPISSING | 1.1 | 2.0 | 3.5 | -- | -- | 122.1 | 138.1 | 81.2 | 94.5 | 80.4 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 4.6 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 85.2 | 68.1 | 57.4 | 47.6 | 63.9 |
| PERRY | 1.3 | 1.5 | .5 | .4 | -- | 86.4 | 84.4 | 77.7 | 74.7 | 73.0 |
| RYERSON | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.8 | 54.8 | 55.6 | 42.6 | 47.4 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | .3 | -- | .1 | -- | .2 | 63.0 | 56.8 | 48.2 | 45.5 | 60.0 |
| STRONG | -- | -- | -- | .1 | -- | 125.0 | 89.7 | 102.6 | 76.8 | 69.5 |
| TOTAL | 174 | 148 | 130 | 115 | 105 | 1,957 | 1,718 | 1,483 | 1,354 | 1,341 |

| TOTAL EXPENDITURE MUNICIPALITY | DRAINAGE | | | | | TOTAL TRANSPORTATION | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 |
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 |
| KEARNEY | -- | 26.7 | 42.1 | 4.4 | -- | 7.2 | 34.4 | 48.3 | 10.4 | 6.8 |
| PARRY SOUND | 67.9 | 88.0 | 65.2 | 35.6 | 44.1 | 275.1 | 247.0 | 247.5 | 216.2 | 178.0 |
| POWASSAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.5 | 35.9 | 29.5 | 20.4 | 12.2 |
| TROUT CREEK | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.1 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.3 |
| BURKS FALLS | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.9 | 37.1 | 10.2 | 13.0 | 17.9 |
| MAGNETAWAN | -- | -- | 3 | -- | -- | 13.0 | 11.7 | 5.8 | 9.4 | 4.1 |
| ROSSEAU | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.0 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 4.1 |
| SOUTH RIVER | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.1 | 40.4 | 27.0 | 16.7 | 23.2 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 7.3 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.3 | -- | 29.2 | 32.8 | 26.2 | 35.1 | 14.5 |
| ARMOUR | 4.0 | -- | 11.7 | 3.1 | -- | 103.3 | 126.7 | 80.8 | 80.2 | 57.6 |
| CARLING | 2.0 | 4.7 | 2.1 | -- | -- | 89.1 | 84.7 | 62.5 | 91.5 | 59.5 |
| CHAPMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.8 | 57.0 | 86.4 | 52.2 | 32.9 |
| CHRISTIE | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.7 | 82.2 | 62.2 | 41.7 | 33.2 | 35.1 |
| FOLEY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.9 | 100.2 | 73.1 | 64.7 | 61.1 |
| HAGERMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.2 | 29.6 | 25.7 | 18.9 | 16.0 |
| HUMPHREY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 121.1 | 98.3 | 99.5 | 133.3 | 60.0 |
| JOLY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.8 | 17.7 | 16.1 | 14.5 | 11.9 |
| MACHAR | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.1 | 66.8 | 81.2 | 70.6 | 60.2 |
| MC DOUGALL | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 147.3 | 129.3 | 179.4 | 115.5 | 105.6 |
| MC KELLAR | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130.1 | 115.3 | 118.3 | 54.6 | 202.4 |
| MC MURRICH | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.1 | 81.1 | 41.3 | 30.1 | 33.2 |
| NIPISSING | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 122.1 | 138.1 | 81.2 | 94.5 | 80.4 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.2 | 68.1 | 63.3 | 47.6 | 63.9 |
| PERRY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86.4 | 84.4 | 77.7 | 74.7 | 73.0 |
| RYERSON | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.8 | 71.1 | 63.0 | 43.6 | 47.5 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 63.0 | 59.1 | 50.1 | 45.5 | 60.0 |
| STRONG | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 126.5 | 90.0 | 104.2 | 83.3 | 69.7 |
| TOTAL | 81 | 126 | 129 | 50 | 49.8 | 2,100 | 1,931 | 1,752 | 1,482 | 1,395.1 |

| TOTAL EXPENDITURE MUNICIPALITY | WATER & SEWER | | | | | | GARBAGE COLLECTION/DISPOSAL | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|------|--|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| PARRY SOUND | 211.7 | 116.0 | 126.0 | 102.0 | 67.7 | | 74.2 | 51.8 | 34.8 | 43.9 | 28.3 |
| POWASSAN | 36.5 | 34.0 | 31.2 | 26.4 | 26.6 | | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| TROUT CREEK | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| BURNS FALLS | 8.7 | -- | 4.4 | 4.4 | -- | | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 3.5 |
| MAGNETAWAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 1.0 | .9 | .6 | .8 | .6 |
| ROSSEAU | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .8 | .7 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 4.4 | -- | -- | 1.1 | 5.8 | | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.0 | .9 | .7 |
| SUNDRIDGE | .2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 4.8 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| ARMOUR | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | .7 | .1 | .3 | -- | .4 |
| CARLING | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 5.2 | .5 | .7 | .5 | .5 |
| CHAPMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | .9 | .3 | .1 | .1 | -- |
| CHRISTIE | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FOLEY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 4.8 | 3.4 | 1.7 | .6 | 1.0 |
| HAGERMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | .2 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| HUMPHREY | 16.4 | 8.9 | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- | .1 | -- | -- |
| JOLY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | .2 | .1 | -- | -- | -- |
| MACHAR | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 1.2 | -- | .2 | .2 | -- |
| MC DOUGALL | .4 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.6 | | 11.4 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| MC KELLAR | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.4 | .4 |
| MC MURRICH | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | .7 | .8 | .3 | .2 | .2 |
| NIPISSING | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 3.7 | .3 | .3 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| PERRY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | .2 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 7.4 | .4 |
| RYERSON | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | .8 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .5 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | .8 | .7 | .9 | .5 | .2 |
| STRONG | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 1.6 | 3.6 | .5 | 1.6 | .4 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 170 | 173 | 145 | 111 | | 137 | 103 | 77 | 78 | 50 |

| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | DAY CARE | | | | | PARKS & RECREATION | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 |
| MUNICIPALITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| PARRY SOUND | 55.8 | 30.5 | 5.1 | -- | -- | 74.6 | 174.0 | 107.0 | 58.8 | 57.5 |
| POWASSAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.4 | 14.7 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 5.1 |
| TROUT CREEK | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | .9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | .7 | 16.2 |
| BURKS FALLS | | | | | | 5.3 | 9.2 | 13.2 | 6.7 | 2.5 |
| MAGNETAWAN | | | | | | .3 | 1.2 | .6 | .6 | .2 |
| ROSSEAU | | | | | | 10.8 | 20.4 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 1.3 |
| SOUTH RIVER | | | | | | 17.2 | 14.3 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 2.8 |
| SUNDRIDGE | | | | | | 19.3 | 17.7 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 6.1 |
| ARMOUR | | | | | | 2.5 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 |
| CARLING | | | | | | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 4.6 | -- |
| CHAPMAN | | | | | | -- | -- | .1 | -- | -- |
| CERISTIE | | | | | | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | .4 |
| FOLEY | | | | | | 5.5 | 1.9 | .5 | .1 | 4.3 |
| HAGERMAN | | | | | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| HUMPHREY | | | | | | 69.5 | 42.3 | 35.0 | .2 | .1 |
| JOLY | | | | | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MACHAR | | | | | | 2.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MC DOUGALL | | | | | | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 3.3 |
| MC KELLAR | | | | | | -- | 1.9 | -- | -- | .2 |
| MC MURRICH | | | | | | 11.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | .3 | .9 |
| NIPISSING | | | | | | 4.9 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | | | | | | 7.7 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 8.6 |
| PERRY | | | | | | 28.9 | 24.7 | 50.5 | 1.2 | .9 |
| RYERSON | | | | | | .7 | 1.4 | .6 | .9 | .6 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | | | | | | 5.5 | 3.0 | .4 | .3 | 1.1 |
| STRONG | | | | | | .4 | .7 | .6 | .2 | .2 |
| TOTAL | 56 | | | | | 298 | 363 | 270 | 126 | 117 |

| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | LIBRARIES & CULTURAL | | | | | | PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|--|------------------------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | MUNICIPALITY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | |
| KEARNEY | .1 | -- | -- | .1 | -- | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| PARRY SOUND | 23.1 | 20.7 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 18.4 | | 26.4 | 19.6 | 18.8 | 15.2 | 32.1 | |
| POWASSAN | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | | -- | -- | -- | 3.5 | -- | |
| TROUT CREEK | -- | -- | 2.0 | 68.0 | -- | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| BURKS FALLS | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | | -- | 1.0 | -- | -- | -- | |
| MAGNETAWAN | 1.4 | 1.8 | 4.7 | -- | .9 | | 1.1 | 3.8 | -- | -- | -- | |
| ROSSEAU | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | | .9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| SOUTH RIVER | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | | -- | -- | .5 | 1.4 | .4 | |
| SUNDRIDGE | .2 | .1 | .6 | .6 | .6 | | .7 | .1 | -- | -- | 3.0 | |
| ARMOUR | -- | -- | -- | -- | .2 | | .2 | -- | -- | .5 | -- | |
| CARLING | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 6.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | -- | 5.7 | |
| CHAPMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | .1 | -- | -- | .1 | -- | |
| CHRISTIE | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | 2.3 | 1.0 | -- | 1.0 | |
| FOLEY | .7 | .3 | .4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | | 1.9 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | |
| HAGERMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | 2.1 | 2.0 | .2 | -- | |
| HUMPHREY | .5 | .3 | .5 | .3 | -- | | -- | 14.7 | 18.5 | 7.1 | .7 | |
| JOLY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| MACHAR | .2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| MC DOUGALL | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 7.6 | 9.8 | 18.4 | 6.1 | 14.5 | |
| MC KELLAR | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | .7 | 5.0 | -- | -- | |
| MC MURRICH | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| NIPISSING | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | | -- | -- | -- | -- | .3 | |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | -- | .3 | .9 | .6 | 1.2 | | 13.2 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.9 | |
| PERRY | .7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- | .2 | .4 | .3 | |
| RYERSON | -- | -- | -- | -- | .1 | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| STRONG | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- | -- | 1.5 | -- | |
| TOTAL | 29 | 27 | 33 | 93 | 26 | | 58 | 75 | 76 | 39 | 62 | |

| TOTAL EXPENDITURE MUNICIPALITY | FINANCIAL | | | | | TOTAL MUNICIPAL | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | 12.4 | 1.7 | .9 | .6 | .8 | 36,712 | 54,250 | 66,078 | 27,456 | 27,631 |
| PARRY SOUND | 63.2 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 14.4 | 1,219,377 | 1,082,164 | 993,941 | 854,621 | 746,671 |
| POWASSAN | 5.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 16.0 | 122,283 | 116,153 | 100,391 | 81,444 | 84,047 |
| TROUT CREEK | .4 | .6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 31,003 | 23,592 | 25,116 | 88,481 | 33,329 |
| BURKS FALLS | 23.3 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 129,648 | 79,656 | 56,687 | 53,051 | 44,189 |
| MAGNETAWAN | .5 | .5 | .7 | 1.3 | .3 | 29,409 | 30,581 | 26,344 | 22,622 | 13,106 |
| ROSSEAU | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 28,902 | 39,398 | 26,815 | 25,024 | 19,935 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 4.9 | 1.4 | .1 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 106,915 | 88,414 | 65,619 | 56,955 | 63,702 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 2.0 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 3.6 | .5 | 77,621 | 74,297 | 57,476 | 68,415 | 37,611 |
| ARBOUR | 15.0 | 4.0 | .7 | .6 | .3 | 148,811 | 152,954 | 100,147 | 98,630 | 73,390 |
| CARLING | 7.2 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 132,395 | 128,118 | 92,473 | 119,823 | 85,122 |
| CHAPMAN | .5 | .5 | .3 | - | .1 | 78,763 | 72,816 | 97,865 | 62,748 | 41,436 |
| CHRISTIE | 4.6 | 0.9 | .9 | .6 | .1 | 116,564 | 82,021 | 64,000 | 54,393 | 50,196 |
| FOLEY | 4.5 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 204,725 | 167,234 | 148,626 | 118,015 | 118,444 |
| HAGLEMAN | 4.2 | .8 | .5 | .5 | 1.2 | 51,267 | 44,814 | 39,650 | 31,249 | 26,411 |
| HUMPHREY | 3.5 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 254,616 | 208,050 | 197,999 | 223,000 | 101,895 |
| JOLY | 2.7 | 2.4 | .5 | - | 1.5 | 22,217 | 22,975 | 19,424 | 17,122 | 16,106 |
| MACHAR | 2.7 | 20.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 119,101 | 104,079 | 99,350 | 83,897 | 70,855 |
| MC DOUGALL | 21.9 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 16.9 | 31.9 | 299,511 | 224,472 | 277,408 | 194,451 | 211,736 |
| MC KELLAR | 9.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 162,673 | 145,789 | 146,731 | 74,438 | 219,337 |
| MC MURRICH | .9 | .6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 104,120 | 96,897 | 58,508 | 42,760 | 47,015 |
| NIPISSING | 2.7 | 2.0 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 165,792 | 167,217 | 111,397 | 119,139 | 103,154 |
| NORTH HIMS WORTH | 11.5 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 1.0 | .6 | 184,525 | 163,857 | 126,202 | 96,764 | 108,106 |
| PERRY | 2.0 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 149,183 | 146,420 | 171,094 | 108,206 | 97,062 |
| RYERSON | .1 | .7 | .3 | .5 | .5 | 73,191 | 90,176 | 73,651 | 53,808 | 58,519 |
| SOUTH HIMS WORTH | .5 | 1.3 | .2 | .1 | .7 | 83,492 | 75,984 | 63,195 | 56,614 | 71,357 |
| STRONG | 3.3 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 161,431 | 115,411 | 120,050 | 105,007 | 91,730 |
| TOTAL | 212 | 100 | 71 | 88 | 126 | 4,331 | 3,797 | 3,426 | 2,936 | 2,662 |

| TOTAL EXPENDITURE MUNICIPALITY | HEALTH UNIT (excl. Hosp. Contributions) | | | | | WELFARE ADMINISTRATION (incl. C.A.S.) | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | .3 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .3 | .8 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 |
| PARRY SOUND | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 23.9 | 21.2 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 19.1 |
| POWASSAN | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| TROUT CREEK | .7 | .6 | .3 | .7 | .5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .8 | .9 |
| BURKS FALLS | 1.0 | .9 | 1.0 | .6 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| MAGNETAWAN | .5 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .6 | .4 | .5 |
| ROSSEAU | .3 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .4 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | .9 | 1.0 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| SUNDRIDGE | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .6 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| ARMOUR | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .7 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.7 |
| CARLING | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 5.7 |
| CHAPMAN | .7 | .7 | .7 | .5 | .6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| CHRISTIE | .8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| FOLEY | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 7.4 |
| HAGERMAN | .9 | .7 | .7 | .4 | .7 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| HUMPHREY | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 10.2 |
| JOLY | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| MACHAR | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| MC DOUGALL | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 10.4 |
| MC KELLAR | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | .6 | .8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.5 |
| MC MURRICH | .5 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| NIPISSING | 1.1 | 1.0 | .9 | .6 | .5 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 3.4 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 3.6 |
| PERRY | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | .9 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| RYERSON | .6 | .6 | .6 | .4 | .5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| STRONG | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| TOTAL | 39 | 36 | 36 | 26 | 35 | 135 | 129 | 121 | 122 | 104 |

| TOTAL EXPENDITURE MUNICIPALITY | HOME FOR THE AGED | | | | | TOTAL - MUNICIPAL & SOCIAL & HEALTH BOARDS | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 |
| DEARNEY | .7 | .5 | .6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 38,572 | 55,507 | 67,488 | 29,438 | 29,712 |
| PARRY SOUND | 34.3 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 28.8 | 29.2 | 1,284,902 | 1,142,619 | 1,053,361 | 908,652 | 802,527 |
| POMASSAN | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 130,502 | 123,332 | 108,325 | 87,500 | 88,255 |
| PILOT LAKE | .9 | .9 | 1.1 | .7 | 2.1 | 33,828 | 26,224 | 27,663 | 90,677 | 36,852 |
| BURKS FALLS | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 136,053 | 85,483 | 63,294 | 58,198 | 49,005 |
| MAGNETAWAN | .4 | .4 | .5 | .4 | .4 | 30,467 | 31,547 | 27,665 | 23,546 | 14,229 |
| ROSSEAU | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 31,236 | 41,627 | 29,044 | 32,957 | 23,391 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 115,397 | 96,575 | 73,870 | 64,698 | 69,095 |
| CHANDLER | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 86,901 | 83,031 | 67,040 | 76,563 | 44,618 |
| ARMOUR | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 159,583 | 163,639 | 111,891 | 107,604 | 85,410 |
| CARLING | 9.2 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 151,527 | 148,848 | 113,386 | 137,204 | 99,168 |
| CHAPMAN | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 84,636 | 79,258 | 105,178 | 68,558 | 45,678 |
| CHRISTIE | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 123,317 | 89,258 | 70,756 | 60,469 | 56,907 |
| ELLEN | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 226,380 | 190,041 | 171,338 | 138,782 | 137,370 |
| WAGNER | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 57,603 | 50,613 | 45,301 | 35,959 | 31,248 |
| HENRICH | 11.2 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 276,650 | 233,758 | 222,791 | 249,136 | 125,584 |
| JOLY | .4 | .4 | .5 | .3 | 1.0 | 23,227 | 23,922 | 20,475 | 17,946 | 17,684 |
| MACLACH | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 125,644 | 110,579 | 106,594 | 89,595 | 76,006 |
| MC DOUGALL | 13.3 | 21.4 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 323,935 | 259,703 | 303,867 | 221,906 | 238,553 |
| MC KELLAR | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 170,758 | 153,458 | 154,116 | 81,077 | 224,489 |
| MC KERRICH | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 108,896 | 101,595 | 63,241 | 47,153 | 51,120 |
| MC KISSING | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 178,193 | 181,845 | 124,162 | 130,549 | 109,756 |
| NORTH HINSWORTH | 5.3 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 198,932 | 176,855 | 139,940 | 109,507 | 117,914 |
| PERRY | 5.8 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 163,604 | 157,682 | 185,583 | 120,625 | 108,094 |
| RYLASON | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 77,670 | 94,571 | 78,580 | 57,685 | 61,968 |
| SOUTH HINSWORTH | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 90,927 | 82,907 | 70,672 | 63,099 | 76,857 |
| STRONG | 7.6 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 175,941 | 130,186 | 136,082 | 118,128 | 103,187 |
| TOTAL | 145 | 138 | 157 | 133 | 122 | 4,642 | 4,139 | 3,744 | 3,221 | 2,924 |

| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | EDUCATION LEVIES | | | | | GRAND TOTAL | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 |
| MUNICIPALITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | 16.3 | 11.9 | 18.9 | 16.1 | 14.6 | 54,890 | 67,384 | 86,376 | 45,564 | 44,295 |
| PARRY SOUND | 572.7 | 547.5 | 410.3 | 497.8 | 620.7 | 1,857,566 | 1,690,089 | 1,463,636 | 1,406,438 | 1,423,207 |
| POWASSAN | 56.7 | 51.3 | 59.5 | 53.6 | 38.3 | 187,224 | 174,650 | 167,878 | 141,103 | 126,599 |
| TROUT CREEK | 19.1 | 14.2 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 11.5 | 52,954 | 40,428 | 43,997 | 106,947 | 48,318 |
| BURKS FALLS | 44.6 | 27.4 | 32.6 | 24.1 | 22.3 | 180,627 | 112,920 | 95,901 | 82,339 | 71,258 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 33.6 | 26.9 | 30.7 | 21.7 | 17.6 | 64,058 | 58,475 | 58,412 | 45,236 | 31,823 |
| ROSSEAU | 13.8 | 13.5 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 45,093 | 55,151 | 37,691 | 35,186 | 31,096 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 43.3 | 34.1 | 44.5 | 38.5 | 22.8 | 156,981 | 130,638 | 118,349 | 103,196 | 91,885 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 50.0 | 43.4 | 47.9 | 39.4 | 25.1 | 136,933 | 126,482 | 114,918 | 115,987 | 69,747 |
| ARMOUR | 98.8 | 70.9 | 61.2 | 41.5 | 35.3 | 258,393 | 234,456 | 173,098 | 149,101 | 120,663 |
| CARLING | 94.4 | 88.1 | 59.3 | 49.7 | 45.0 | 245,891 | 236,915 | 172,714 | 186,894 | 144,191 |
| CHAPMAN | 42.3 | 31.7 | 30.6 | 21.0 | 14.4 | 126,985 | 110,995 | 135,802 | 89,504 | 60,103 |
| CHRISTIE | 51.8 | 41.7 | 29.2 | 21.1 | 23.0 | 175,103 | 131,006 | 99,999 | 81,533 | 19,875 |
| FOLEY | 140.4 | 134.3 | 92.0 | 77.9 | 76.4 | 366,772 | 324,343 | 263,301 | 216,686 | 213,815 |
| HAGERMAN | 46.8 | 42.1 | 30.0 | 23.8 | 21.6 | 104,450 | 92,729 | 75,319 | 59,754 | 52,879 |
| HUMPHREY | 169.0 | 153.1 | 102.2 | 82.4 | 80.4 | 445,661 | 386,864 | 324,953 | 331,537 | 206,022 |
| JOLY | 6.1 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 29,326 | 28,971 | 25,759 | 21,605 | 21,238 |
| MACHAR | 53.7 | 36.3 | 36.2 | 30.4 | 21.1 | 179,370 | 146,845 | 142,785 | 119,971 | 97,062 |
| MC DOUGALL | 161.7 | 157.9 | 103.0 | 89.2 | 103.1 | 485,593 | 417,620 | 406,855 | 311,152 | 341,651 |
| MC KELLAR | 63.4 | 53.5 | 37.6 | 30.6 | 28.2 | 234,175 | 206,984 | 191,734 | 111,682 | 252,689 |
| MC MURRICH | 29.8 | 23.1 | 21.7 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 138,721 | 124,710 | 84,953 | 60,383 | 64,129 |
| NIPISSING | 58.5 | 73.4 | 65.9 | 51.5 | 35.3 | 236,724 | 255,281 | 190,088 | 182,070 | 145,071 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 111.7 | 78.0 | 88.0 | 72.8 | 56.8 | 310,614 | 254,849 | 227,926 | 182,319 | 174,754 |
| PERRY | 51.3 | 61.9 | 55.5 | 34.0 | 43.6 | 214,952 | 219,549 | 241,095 | 154,639 | 151,693 |
| RYERSON | 25.4 | 19.9 | 21.3 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 103,116 | 107,735 | 99,911 | 72,664 | 75,538 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 63.0 | 43.7 | 54.1 | 50.7 | 40.5 | 153,937 | 126,561 | 124,782 | 113,780 | 117,334 |
| STRONG | 102.1 | 81.7 | 68.5 | 52.4 | 42.1 | 278,112 | 211,864 | 204,591 | 170,548 | 145,326 |
| TOTAL | 2213 | 1,964 | 1,630 | 1,476 | 1,477 | 6,855 | 6,103 | 5,374 | 4,697 | 4,402 |

Table III-10 is an attempt to set aside these factors, and to arrive at "pure" operating expenditure for a certain program in a certain year. In other words, it attempts to consider the question:

How much of the increased expenditure on certain municipal programs may be attributed to either or both of the increased cost of salaries and supplies needed to maintain the same level of service, and to decisions to improve the level of service?

The six broad program areas chosen are those with which most municipalities have been involved on an ongoing year-to-year basis. The final category "Total Program Operating Expenditure" includes a few ongoing municipal programs not previously listed, but completely excludes the "Financial" category listed in the previous table, since these operations cannot be said truly to represent an ongoing program of expenditure. This "total" category continues, of course, to weed out capital expenditures as carefully as is possible.

Table III-10, as a result, paints an extremely interesting picture, and must resolve any lingering question as to whether operating expenditures have been rising. Also fascinating are the percentages in each year of the total program operating expenditure for which each program area accounts.

In looking at individual municipalities, the reader must be cautioned that it has not been totally possible to eliminate the effect of unusual expenditures in any year. While these are in all probability capital expenditures, no transfer to capital account has been made, the bills having been paid out of the general revenue account.

Naturally, there is no dividing line between the two types of expenditure, as is particularly evident in the roads program. It is not to be expected that a recorded differentiation will be made between the simple resurfacing of a road, and the more expensive operation of, say, deepening the ditches as part and parcel of the resurfacing. The same difficulty would apply to a situation where the council appropriated a few thousand dollars for, say, plumbing renovations in the arena, not a greatly different operation from normal maintenance and repair.

TABLE III-10 OPERATING EXPENDITURES ON CURRENT PROGRAMS 1970 and 1974

| MUNICIPALITY | GENERAL GOVERNMENT | | | | | FIRE | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------------------|---------|---------------|--------|---------------|---------------------|------|
| | 1974 | % of Total | 1970 | % of Total | % Change 1970-74 | 1974 | % of Total | 1970 | % of Total | % Change 1970-74 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | 7,100 | 29 | 7,009 | 39 | + | 2,270 | 9 | 473 | 3 | + | 380 |
| PARRY SOUND | 132,666 | 16 | 118,966 | 23 | + | 50,781 | 6 | 28,285 | 6 | + | 80 |
| POWASSAN | 17,383 | 24 | 11,200 | 29 | + | 4,372 | 6 | 2,844 | 7 | + | 54 |
| TROUT CREEK | 8,850 | 29 | 5,042 | 32 | + | 3,400 | 11 | 2,325 | 15 | + | 46 |
| BURKS FALLS | 15,860 | 18 | 8,201 | 18 | + | 4,543 | 5 | 3,644 | 8 | + | 25 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 8,416 | 31 | 5,190 | 45 | + | 895 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| ROSSEAU | 5,539 | 22 | 2,817 | 22 | + | -- | -- | 731 | 6 | -- | -- |
| SOUTH RIVER | 20,578 | 26 | 11,493 | 27 | + | 5,646 | 7 | 4,422 | 10 | + | 28 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 13,612 | 22 | 9,604 | 28 | + | 357 | 1 | 275 | 1 | + | 30 |
| ARMOUR | 14,308 | 12 | 10,628 | 14 | + | 667 | 1 | 640 | 1 | + | 4 |
| CARLING | 19,637 | 17 | 11,295 | 15 | + | 4 | negl. | 120 | negl. | -- | -- |
| CHAPMAN | 9,246 | 12 | 6,708 | 16 | + | 140 | negl. | 40 | negl. | + | 250 |
| CHRISTIE | 20,488 | 23 | 10,096 | 23 | + | 77 | negl. | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FOLEY | 31,436 | 17 | 17,515 | 18 | + | 7,621 | 4 | 897 | 1 | + | 750 |
| HAGERMAN | 9,911 | 21 | 5,396 | 21 | + | 208 | negl. | 65 | negl. | + | 220 |
| HUMPHREY | 32,970 | 19 | 20,982 | 23 | + | 3,662 | 2 | 2,204 | 2 | + | 66 |
| JOLY | 3,490 | 18 | 2,698 | 18 | + | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MACHAR | 16,557 | 16 | 6,879 | 16 | + | 64 | negl. | 125 | negl. | - | 49 |
| MC DOUGALL | 39,740 | 17 | 32,106 | 20 | + | 13,582 | 6 | 4,334 | 3 | + | 213 |
| MC KELLAR* | 16,245 | 12 | 10,277 | (17) | + | 252 | negl. | 104 | negl. | + | 142 |
| MC MURRICH | 10,468 | 12 | 7,589 | (5) | + | 2,537 | 3 | 1,405 | 3 | + | 80 |
| NIPISSING | 23,723 | 20 | 10,316 | 15 | + | 881 | 1 | 145 | negl. | + | 508 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 33,225 | 21 | 15,888 | 19 | + | 10,214 | 7 | 5,589 | 7 | + | 83 |
| PERRY | 21,193 | 19 | 12,460 | 16 | + | 5,218 | 5 | 3,533 | 5 | + | 48 |
| RYERSON | 10,213 | 15 | 7,483 | 13 | + | 267 | negl. | 10 | negl. | -- | -- |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 10,741 | 13 | 8,263 | 17 | + | 924 | 1 | 179 | negl. | + | 413 |
| STRONG | 15,581 | 13 | 9,227 | 12 | + | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | -- | -- |
| TOTAL | 569,177 | 17.3 | 385,328 | 18.6 | + | 119,582 | 3.6 | 63,389 | 3.1 | + | 88.6 |

NOTE: Dashes represent zero expenditures. SOURCE: Financial Reports, 1974, 1970

*In 1970, McKellar's reported expenditures included the construction of a Provincially-financed "development road". This being a very unusual situation, it was not included in the total expenditures for that year.

NOTE: Dashes represent zero expenditures. SOURCE: Financial Reports, 1974, 1970

*In 1970, McKellar's reported expenditures included the construction of a Provincially-financed "development road". This being a very unusual

expenditure, percentage have been calculated both including that expenditure (the bottom figure) and excluding the development road expenditure (the top figure)

| MUNICIPALITY | GARBAGE | | | | RECREATION & COMMUNITY SERVICES | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|------|---------------|--------------------|--------|
| | % of Total | 1970 | % of Total | %Change 1970-74 | 1974 | % of Total | 1970 | % of Total | %Change 1970-74 | |
| | 1974 | | | | | | | | | |
| KEARNEY | 2,038 | 8 | 1,228 | 7 | + 66 | 4,297 | 18 | 1,665 | 9 | + 158 |
| PARRY SOUND | 74,224 | 9 | 28,255 | 6 | + 163 | 90,599 | 11 | 85,677 | 17 | + 6 |
| POWASSAN | 3,335 | 5 | 1,157 | 3 | + 190 | 11,758 | 16 | 6,800 | 18 | + 73 |
| TROUT CREEK | 3,581 | 12 | 1,547 | 10 | + 131 | 939 | 3 | 939 | 6 | -- |
| BURKS FALLS | 5,980 | 7 | 3,539 | 8 | + 69 | 6,943 | 8 | 3,718 | 8 | + 87 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 974 | 4 | 603 | 5 | + 62 | 1,550 | 6 | 621 | 5 | + 150 |
| ROSSEAU | 1,339 | 5 | 714 | 6 | + 88 | 11,334 | 45 | 1,887 | 15 | + 500 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 3,120 | 4 | 679 | 2 | + 360 | 9,378 | 12 | 4,199 | 10 | + 123 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 4,808 | 8 | 1,182 | 3 | + 307 | 17,572 | 28 | 4,209 | 12 | + 317 |
| ARMOUR | 655 | 1 | 357 | negl. | + 83 | 2,822 | 2 | 3,141 | 4 | - 10 |
| CARLING | 5,164 | 4 | 523 | 1 | + 888 | 2,484 | 2 | -- | -- | -- |
| CHAPMAN | 926 | 1 | 25 | negl. | -- | 2,077 | 3 | 870 | 2 | + 139 |
| CHRISTIE | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,330 | 3 | 400 | 1 | + 483 |
| FOLEY | 4,813 | 3 | 998 | 1 | + 382 | 7,270 | 4 | 2,824 | 3 | + 157 |
| HAGERMAN | 232 | negl. | 137 | 1 | + 69 | 1,934 | 4 | 185 | 1 | -- |
| HUMPHREY | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,062 | -- | 745 | 1 | + 311 |
| JOLY | 207 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MACHAR | 1,200 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 2,300 | 2 | 210 | -- | -- |
| MC DOUGALL | 11,426 | 5 | 2,236 | 1 | + 411 | 7,246 | 3 | 3,514 | 2 | + 106 |
| MC KELLAR | 2,752 | 2 | 359 | -- | + 665 | 710 | 1 | 425 | -- | + |
| MC MURRICH | 675 | 1 | 156 | (negl.) | + 333 | 2,604 | 3 | 1,068 | 2 | + 144 |
| NIPISSING | 3,675 | 3 | 1,121 | 2 | + 228 | 9,734 | 8 | 1,589 | 2 | + 510 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 2,255 | 1 | 1,944 | 2 | + 16 | 7,737 | 5 | 10,181 | 12 | - 24 |
| PERRY | 139 | negl. | 436 | 1 | - 68 | 3,947 | 3 | 866 | 1 | + 355 |
| RYERSON | 768 | 1 | 498 | 1 | + 54 | 1,178 | 2 | 1,559 | 3 | - 24 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 844 | 1 | 232 | negl. | + 263 | 5,856 | 7 | 1,490 | 3 | + 292 |
| STRONG | 1,567 | 1 | 411 | 1 | + 280 | 891 | 1 | 742 | 1 | + 20 |
| TOTAL | 136,697 | 4.2 | 48,337 | 2.3 | + 182.8 | 218,552 | 6.6 | 139,254 | 6.7 | + 56.6 |

| MUNICIPALITY | POLICE & INSPECTIONS | | | | ROADS PROGRAM | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| | % of Total | | % of Total | | % of Total | | % of Total | |
| | 1974 | 1970 | 1970 | %Change 1970-74 | 1974 | 1970 | 1970 | %Change 1970-74 |
| KEARNEY | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,181 | 6,067 | 34 | + 18 |
| PARRY SOUND | 141,968 | 17 | 96,837 | + 47 | 160,351 | 97,243 | 19 | + 65 |
| POWASSAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32,479 | 12,231 | 32 | + 166 |
| TROUT CRLEK | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,707 | 4,309 | 28 | + 148 |
| BURKS FALLS | 233 | negl. | -- | -- | 38,941 | 17,881 | 40 | + 118 |
| MAGNETAWAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13,038 | 4,116 | 36 | + 215 |
| ROSSEAU | 140 | 1 | 62 | + 125 | 4,895 | 4,069 | 32 | + 20 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 600 | 1 | 555 | + 8 | 33,950 | 17,226 | 40 | + 97 |
| SUNDRIDGE | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21,890 | 14,510 | 42 | + 51 |
| ARMOUR | -- | -- | -- | -- | 102,684 | 47,334 | 63 | + 117 |
| CARLING | 842 | 1 | -- | -- | 87,146 | 57,456 | 76 | + 52 |
| CHAPMAN | -- | -- | -- | -- | 61,853 | 32,924 | 80 | + 88 |
| CHRISTIE | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59,073 | 32,748 | 74 | + 80 |
| FOLEY | 9,804 | 5 | 752 | -- | 117,273 | 61,057 | 64 | + 92 |
| HAGERMAN | 432 | 1 | -- | -- | 31,190 | 16,033 | 64 | + 95 |
| HUMPHREY | 2,120 | 1 | 1,400 | + 51 | 114,718 | 54,827 | 61 | + 109 |
| JOLY | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15,723 | 11,860 | 81 | + 33 |
| MACHAR | 135 | negl. | 15 | + 800 | 82,697 | 35,469 | 83 | + 133 |
| MC DOUGALL | 5,359 | 2 | -- | -- | 131,595 | 101,255 | 62 | + 130 |
| MC KELLAR | 1,626 | 1 | -- | -- | 117,424 | (46,466 | 79 | + 153) |
| MC MURRICH | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73,050 | (202,357 | 94 | - 42) |
| NIPISSING | 1,114 | 1 | -- | -- | 78,575 | 33,161 | 75 | + 120 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 4,645 | 3 | 2,320 | + 100 | 78,861 | 53,180 | 79 | + 48 |
| PERRY | 1,273 | 1 | -- | -- | 81,054 | 41,019 | 49 | + 92 |
| RYERSON | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55,236 | 59,779 | 76 | + 36 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62,957 | 47,445 | 82 | + 16 |
| STRONG | 30 | negl. | 34 | - 11 | 85,648 | 38,742 | 79 | + 63 |
| TOTAL | 170,321 | 5.2 | 101,975 | + 67.0 | 1,760,190 | 1,172,722 | 56.7 | + 50.1 |

| MUNICIPALITY | TOTAL PROGRAM OPERATING EXPENDITURE | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | 1974 | 1970 |
| KEARNEY | 24,349 | 17,940 |
| PARRY SOUND | 830,677 | 508,054 |
| POWASSAN | 72,310 | 38,029 |
| TROUT CREEK | 30,083 | 15,626 |
| BURKS FALLS | 86,318 | 44,345 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 27,372 | 11,565 |
| ROSSEAU | 25,121 | 12,832 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 79,741 | 42,604 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 62,938 | 34,680 |
| ARMOUR | 122,450 | 74,860 |
| CARLING | 117,481 | 75,884 |
| CHAPMAN | 74,227 | 41,341 |
| CHRISTIE | 88,557 | 44,271 |
| FOLEY | 185,944 | 95,728 |
| HAGERMAN | 47,014 | 25,246 |
| HUMPHREY | 174,226 | 89,796 |
| JOLY | 19,450 | 14,588 |
| MACHAR | 103,373 | 42,900 |
| MC DOUGALL | 230,533 | 164,016 |
| MC KELLAR | 141,694 | (58,872 |
| MC MURRICH | 90,432 | -- (214,783 |
| NIPISSING | 119,629 | 44,061 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 155,515 | 66,999 |
| PERRY | 113,800 | 84,144 |
| RYERSON | 68,394 | 78,494 |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | 82,229 | 57,901 |
| STRONG | 117,218 | 49,349 |
| TOTAL | 3,291,075 | 79,835 |
| | | 2,069,871 |
| | | + 59.0 |

+ 35.7
+ 63.5
+ 90.1
+ 92.5

+ 94.7
+ 136.7
+ 95.8
+ 81.2
+ 81.5

+ 63.6
+ 54.8
+ 79.5
+ 100.0
+ 94.2

+ 86.2
+ 94.0
+ 33.3
+ 141.0
+ 40.6
+ 140.7)
- 34.0)
+ 105.2
+ 78.6
+ 84.8

+ 45.0
+ 18.1
+ 66.6
+ 46.8

+ 59.0

(c) MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT

Tables III-11 and III-12

The following two tables contain a number of items which, hopefully, may provide some indication of the style in which the municipalities manage their affairs. Attempts to make judgements on the basis of this data, however, can be misleading and unfair to a municipality. Of course, many comments of municipal management may be gleaned from the preceding tables. Good management, for instance, is required for adequate but sensible capital financing, and for undertaking a level of expenditure which meets the needs of the community but without placing an unrestrained burden upon the rate payer. In addition, no figures can tell all. It is the reason behind the figures which are more worthy of examination than statistical comparisons themselves.

1. Tax Arrears:

Tax arrears are one of the first questions in the minds of most observers. To what extent does a municipality back up its decision to levy taxes with an ability to collect them? Or to put the converse, to what extent do members of the community greet their tax bills with an ability and (reasonable) willingness to pay? Municipal bond dealers, for instance, often ask this question when assessing loan repayment risk.

It may be, however, that a municipality levies its taxes later in the year, so that the year's-end tally looks deceptively poor as compared to other municipalities. Perhaps, much of the community is composed of farm or tourist operators, whose rewards come later in the year, and often irregularly from year to year. For these reasons, the non-current tax arrears (left over from previous years) may be more interesting. Perhaps even here, though, one municipality may write off uncollectable taxes faster than another. These are factors which bear inquiry.

2. Surplus:

The accumulated surplus, of course, is the amount by which revenues over the years have exceeded expenditures or other designated applications. It goes without saying that a surplus beats a deficit. It is not true in the municipal sphere, however, that the larger the surplus, the better the management. Indeed, most would argue that proper budgeting should seek to keep the surplus to a reasonable minimum. Because of its power to tax -- to take from private pockets of the rate payer for public purposes, with or without his full consent -- a municipality could increase its surplus more or less without limit. In its budget, though, the municipality should seek to take no more than is necessary to give effect to its decisions, and, if some is left on hand, to designate the intended purposes for which it is being held in reserve. Otherwise, a ratepayer might reasonably say that he would rather have that new suit or TV set, or at least, the interest on his money.

Although not designated as such, it is quite probable that most municipalities which accrue or roll over a sizeable surplus have worthy purposes in mind. They may see it as a working reserve - enough to tide them over without loans until the grants or the taxes come in. They may see it as a substitute for capital funds or reserve funds, and be willing to deplete it for capital purposes as the need arises. Again, the use of the technique, and reasons for it, bear inquiry.

3. Cost of Temporary Borrowing:

No municipality likes to pay the interest cost when temporary borrowing is made necessary. Yet temporary borrowing may be made necessary for any number of reasons. Again, the effect of a late levy, the lack of an interim levy, inadequate working reserve, slow payment of Provincial subsidies -- all these could necessitate temporary borrowing. In a few municipalities, a short-term loan from the local bank, often combined with the depletion of the surplus, is arranged instead of a long-term debenture debt, which carries the legal requirement of Ontario Municipal Board approval.

TABLE III-11 SOME INDICATIONS OF MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT

| MUNICIPALITY | TOTAL TAX ARREARS | | | NON-CURRENT TAX ARREARS | | | ACCUMULATED SURPLUS | | | INTEREST COST ON TEMPORARY BORROWING | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------|------|-------------------------|------|------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|------|------|
| | as % of Total Taxes | | | as % of Total Taxes | | | as % of Own Taxes | | | as % of Own Taxes | | |
| | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 |
| KEARNEY | 33.9 | 32.7 | 34.2 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 17.9 | 10.8 | (68.0) | (15.3) | 5.1 | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| PARRY SOUND | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 10.8 | 9.2 | (8.4) | 0.1 | 0.3 | -- |
| POWASSAN | 6.2 | 7.9 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 47.5 | 24.0 | 21.8 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 4.3 |
| TROUT CREEK | 14.0 | 14.2 | 37.1 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 17.4 | 104.6 | (12.2) | 42.7 | -- | 12.2 | 0.5 |
| BURKS FALLS | 27.5 | 52.5 | 46.9 | 16.1 | 35.1 | 34.4 | 112.5 | 185.8 | 197.4 | -- | 0.4 | 5.5 |
| MAGNETAWAN | 19.9 | 18.8 | 20.4 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 11.8 | 88.6 | 49.2 | 52.2 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.0 |
| ROSSEAU | 10.1 | 29.7 | 35.0 | 1.8 | 16.4 | 27.0 | 18.0 | (10.1) | 20.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| SOUTH RIVER | 17.4 | 24.3 | 58.2 | 7.7 | 13.5 | 43.8 | 28.6 | 6.8 | (8.3) | 0.1 | 1.4 | 2.8 |
| SUNDRIDGE | 5.8 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 0.3 | (0.6) | 26.3 | -- | 1.0 | -- |
| ARMOUR | 12.0 | 14.9 | 17.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 44.9 | 32.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| CARLING | 7.2 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 24.4 | 40.8 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| CHAPMAN | 21.7 | 23.7 | 32.2 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 12.6 | 56.6 | 37.5 | 76.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | -- |
| CHRISTIE | 15.0 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 40.0 | 58.2 | 56.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | -- |
| FOLEY | 16.7 | 18.9 | 22.5 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 9.6 | (1.6) | (14.7) | 5.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| KAGERMAN | 28.9 | 20.3 | 29.5 | 13.6 | 6.2 | 11.4 | 34.6 | 3.1 | 17.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 3.1 |
| HUMPHREY | 17.2 | 15.3 | 27.1 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 10.9 | (0.3) | 3.6 | 32.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| JOLY | 41.9 | 39.0 | 34.4 | 22.1 | 17.7 | 14.6 | (2.7) | 42.8 | 95.5 | 10.1 | 6.8 | 3.2 |
| MACHAR | 17.0 | 15.9 | 19.2 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 11.0 | 45.9 | 58.5 | 69.9 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 3.1 |
| MC DOUGALL | 32.0 | 25.5 | 30.2 | 16.8 | 14.8 | 18.8 | 14.6 | 23.9 | 12.7 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 2.0 |
| MC KELLAR | 30.4 | 37.6 | 46.7 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 16.1 | 22.4 | 41.2 | 52.8 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 8.5 |
| MC MURRICH | 13.6 | 20.7 | 23.4 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 75.9 | 83.9 | 46.6 | -- | -- | 2.1 |
| NIPISSING | 11.1 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 15.4 | 20.2 | 29.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.5 |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | 16.8 | 20.6 | 39.4 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 27.0 | (16.5) | (26.4) | 14.2 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| PERRY | 17.0 | 20.8 | 21.4 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 8.5 | (9.7) | 11.5 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| RYERSON | 24.7 | 22.1 | 28.7 | 13.1 | 6.6 | 12.3 | 39.2 | 41.9 | 29.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.6 |
| SOUTE HIMSWORTH | 13.1 | 21.3 | 23.9 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 74.9 | 81.8 | 85.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | -- |
| STRONG | 9.1 | 11.0 | 13.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 21.9 | 11.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.8 |
| TOTAL | 16.2 | 17.4 | 19.9 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 10.2 | 18.3 | 17.0 | 19.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 |

NOTE: Dashes represent zero; figures in brackets indicate a deficit in that year.

SOURCE: Municipal Financial Information, 1974 and calculations from Financial Reports, 1972, 1970

As in the case of long-term liabilities, tax revenues which Council must use to repay interest on temporary borrowings are revenues which cannot be put toward other needs of the community. Hence the importance of the final column on Table III-11.

Table III-12 gives an indication of the reliability of municipal budgets in estimating annual expenditure, both for a selected few broad program areas and for the total municipal expenditure (excluding the education levy, but including the social and health boards' levies). As mentioned, the budget is an instrument which can explain to the ratepayers how their money will be used, and which can be used by both Council and staff as a guide in keeping track of expenditures as they accumulate throughout the year, and in avoiding over-expenditure.

TABLE III-12 ACCURACY OF MUNICIPAL BUDGETTING

| MUNICIPALITY | OVER (UNDER) - EXPENDITURE AS % OF BUDGETTED EXPENDITURE | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|----|
| | GENERAL GOVERNMENT | | | PROTECTION | | | TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | |
| KEARNEY | - 26.0 | + 15.8 | + 7.8 | - 2.1 | - 56.4 | + 11.1 | - 40.2 | + 55.5 | - 15.4 | - |
| PARRY SOUND | - 3.7 | - 5.0 | + 36.4 | - 3.5 | - 6.7 | + 25.0 | - 3.4 | - 13.9 | - 18.8 | - |
| POWASSAN | + 12.5 | - 5.7 | + 0.8 | + 0.3 | - 3.0 | - 4.7 | - 4.5 | + 11.1 | + 11.2 | + |
| TROUT CREEK | - 13.5 | + 9.1 | - 18.7 | + 2.5 | - 4.6 | - 14.9 | - 5.5 | - 20.1 | + 7.7 | + |
| BURKS FALLS | + 4.0 | - 2.6 | - 13.7 | + 28.5 | - 0.3 | - 7.6 | + 1.1 | - 21.9 | + 4.0 | + |
| MAGNETAWAN | + 93.5 | + 37.6 | -- | - 45.0 | + 19.5 | -- | 20.6 | - 28.0 | -- | -- |
| ROSSEAU | + 4.0 | + 26.8 | - 9.1 | - 69.5 | - 29.6 | - 32.1 | +138.7 | + 31.9 | - 18.6 | - |
| SOUTH RIVER | + 19.3 | + 2.5 | + 1.5 | - 24.0 | + 2.8 | + 12.4 | - 8.0 | - 11.7 | + 12.8 | + |
| SUNDRIDGE | + 6.8 | - 13.3 | - 5.5 | + 31.9 | - 47.2 | - 57.9 | - 26.2 | - 25.2 | - 22.9 | - |
| ARMOUR | - 2.0 | + 16.7 | - 6.1 | - 15.9 | + 13.2 | + 22.7 | + 0.8 | - 25.9 | - 5.5 | - |
| CARLING | - 2.6 | + 8.7 | - 11.9 | - 28.1 | - 30.5 | - 59.4 | + 0.1 | - 15.5 | + 0.8 | + |
| CHAPMAN | - 14.6 | + 21.7 | - 10.6 | + 21.3 | - 21.8 | +300 | + 0.1 | + 3.2 | - 5.9 | - |
| CHRISTIE | + 16.5 | - 6.4 | + 33.8 | + 16.2 | + 11.0 | - 56.8 | +316 | + 21.9 | + 4.8 | + |
| FOLEY | + 12.6 | + 24.2 | - 6.8 | + 6.5 | + 3.3 | + 39.4 | + 5.9 | + 31.7 | - 1.5 | - |
| HAGERMAN | -- | -- | + 0.2 | -- | -- | 2.7 | -- | -- | + 6.9 | + |
| HUMPHREY | + 13.4 | - 36.7 | + 0.7 | + 15.9 | - 1.9 | + 1.0 | + 21.2 | + 8.2 | - 31.8 | - |
| JOLY | - 8.2 | - 17.2 | + 12.6 | -- | -- | -- | + 7.0 | + 7.3 | - 8.8 | - |
| MACHAR | + 7.5 | + 25.7 | - 9.2 | +400 | -- | + 4.0 | + 3.7 | - 3.0 | + 4.3 | + |
| MC DOUGALL | - 9.7 | + 2.7 | + 3.2 | + 18.9 | - 22.8 | + 3.0 | + 7.5 | + 74.1 | + 2.5 | + |
| MC KELLAR | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| MC MURRICH | - 13.0 | + 8.3 | - 5.8 | + 45.6 | + 3.8 | + 7.0 | + 0.8 | - 25.0 | - 33.6 | - |
| NIPISSING | - 4.0 | + 3.5 | - 10.6 | + 1.5 | - 28.9 | - 54.0 | - 22.3 | + 17.7 | + 1.7 | + |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | + 35.0 | + 24.1 | + 1.8 | - 24.3 | - 31.3 | - 4.7 | - 6.6 | + 30.4 | - 3.2 | - |
| PERRY | - 23.6 | + 21.2 | - 15.3 | + 22.9 | + 17.2 | + 24.4 | + 17.1 | + 3.6 | + 1.3 | + |
| RYERSON | + 3.2 | - 0.4 | + 15.1 | - 4.1 | - 27.6 | - 41.2 | + 3.3 | + 2.3 | + 5.6 | + |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | - 6.6 | + 17.9 | - 8.2 | - 22.8 | - 31.0 | - 54.6 | - 16.1 | + 13.9 | + 15.4 | + |
| STRONG | + 10.3 | + 10.5 | + 1.8 | - 39.3 | - 22.0 | - 21.6 | + 2.2 | - 4.7 | - 8.6 | - |

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no budgetted figure was reported by the municipality.

SOURCE: Calculated from Financial Reports, 1974, 1972, 1970

| MUNICIPALITY | OVER (UNDER) - EXPENDITURE AS % OF BUDGETTED EXPENDITURE | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------------|
| | RECREATION & COMMUNITY | | | | | FINANCIAL | | | | |
| | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | Minus TOTAL (EDUCATION) |
| | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | 1974 | 1972 | 1970 | |
| KEARNEY | + 71.9 | + 92.5 | + 31.5 | - 0.3 | + 12.5 | -- | - 14.6 | + 3.6 | + 9.0 | |
| PARRY SOUND | - 9.8 | - 22.1 | + 2.8 | +188 | - 2.7 | +132.8 | + 1.3 | - 12.1 | - 1.1 | |
| POWASSAN | + 22.2 | + 35.7 | + 34.6 | - 47.3 | + 4.7 | - 9.8 | + 0.2 | + 6.0 | + 2.3 | |
| TROUT CRLEK | - 54.1 | + 11.5 | (+1,200) | -- | +1,000 | + 7.8 | - 0.5 | - 8.7 | - 5.0 | |
| BURKS FALLS | + 28.6 | + 8.3 | - 2.2 | + 9.7 | - 10.0 | - 4.7 | + 14.5 | - 5.9 | - 15.7 | |
| MAGNETAWAN | + 34.8 | + 0.2 | -- | - 40.0 | +585 | -- | - 4.2 | + 7.0 | -- | |
| ROSSEAU | +280 | +140.7 | - 26.6 | + 20.2 | +15.2 | +218.5 | + 44.2 | + 26.3 | + 7.4 | |
| SOUTH RIVER | + 3.6 | + 39.9 | - 5.9 | + 4.3 | -142.9 | + 21.3 | + 1.2 | - 1.0 | + 12.7 | |
| SUNDRIDGE | + 33.9 | +103.9 | - 39.5 | + 12.1 | + 79.0 | - 37.7 | - 5.6 | - 5.8 | - 23.2 | |
| ARMOUR | - 46.3 | - 32.0 | + 74.5 | - 66.8 | - 15.3 | +167.4 | + 3.1 | - 20.1 | - 3.1 | |
| CARLING | - 47.9 | - 37.6 | -- | +1,700 | + 27.9 | - 26.2 | - 3.0 | - 12.3 | - 1.1 | |
| CHAPMAN | + 38.8 | + 18.1 | - 17.5 | + 1.0 | + 23.6 | - 57.5 | - 1.1 | + 4.2 | - 4.0 | |
| CHRISTIE | - 33.9 | + 33.9 | - 50.4 | + 60.9 | -- | -- | +127 | + 13.8 | - 1.0 | |
| FOLEY | + 5.6 | - 4.3 | +139.6 | - 67.8 | + 12.5 | + 9.4 | + 1.6 | + 15.4 | + 4.2 | |
| HAGERMAN | -- | -- | - 26.0 | -- | -- | +128.4 | -- | -- | + 5.8 | |
| HUMPHREY | - 4.3 | +1,700 | + 6.4 | + 15.1 | -- | + 87.3 | + 10.9 | + 22.3 | - 16.6 | |
| JOLY | -- | -- | -- | + 35.0 | +375 | - 2.5 | + 6.1 | + 4.4 | - 5.0 | |
| MACHAR | + 15.0 | -- | -- | +320 | +167.4 | + 4.3 | + 6.4 | + 2.9 | + 2.9 | |
| MC DOUGALL | - 27.5 | + 25.8 | - 36.1 | - 2.7 | + 5.0 | +177.4 | + 8.0 | + 19.3 | + 9.4 | |
| MC KELLAR | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| MC MURRICH | + 6.0 | +160 | - 17.8 | + 39.8 | + 68.2 | - 19.2 | + 1.3 | - 14.1 | - 25.0 | |
| NIPISSING | + 13.6 | +327 | - 9.1 | +233 | + 42.0 | - 1.2 | - 14.8 | + 14.7 | - 1.3 | |
| NORTH HIMSWORTH | - 29.6 | - 26.6 | + 13.2 | +120 | +199 | + 89.0 | - 5.4 | + 23.0 | - 1.4 | |
| PERRY | +244 | +359 | - 38.1 | + 28.0 | +114 | -- | + 16.2 | + 47.5 | + 0.5 | |
| RYERSON | - 37.0 | - 16.1 | - 11.4 | -615 | + 45.0 | + 91.5 | + 1.2 | + 0.5 | + 6.1 | |
| SOUTH HIMSWORTH | + 24.5 | - 16.5 | - 0.7 | - 48.5 | + 92.0 | +646 | - 12.2 | + 11.6 | + 10.2 | |
| STRONG | - 44.4 | + 16.8 | - 42.2 | - 2.1 | + 2.7 | - 3.4 | + 0.7 | - 1.8 | - 7.9 | |

CHAPTER IV - PATTERNS OF COMMUNITY AND
LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM

(a) INTRODUCTION

This concluding chapter attempts to tie together two dominant objectives of the District of Parry Sound Local Government Study. The first is the investigation of the nature of the Study Area's population, economic, servicing and administrative systems to discover what can be called "patterns of community". The first two chapters of this Research Report and the District Atlas show many examples of the geographical areas that have physical, economic or administrative similarities within them. These include watershed divisions, areas of similar geology or resource capability, school areas, telephone exchanges, inter-municipal agreement areas, hospital service areas, wards for the appointment or election of large social service agency boards, and areas with common road or water access. Not only will this analysis provide information into the "dynamics" of the Study Area (the set of patterns and forces operating) but it will also provide a reasonable basis for land use planning in the future, since land use and development are based very much on the geographical character of an area's people, resources and economic forces.

A second objective has been to examine the present organization of local government institutions in the Study Area and to look at alternatives if the present system does not appear to be as effective as it needs to be. The public meetings, group meetings and reports during the Study have all dealt in one way or another with the subject of present and future municipal institutions.

The Study Group has concluded that its recommendations to the Treasurer of Ontario and the municipalities and residents of the Study Area must reflect the results of both these examinations. In other words, any physical changes in the local government system must be realistic reflections of the patterns of community presently observable (and those likely to change) in the Study Area. Before proceeding with a short area-by-area summary description of the Study Area, these three observations reflect the Study Group's overall thinking at this time on the twin themes of "patterns of community" and municipal capability:

- Few municipalities in the Study Area have a sufficient population, assessment and geographical base to provide municipal services and comprehensive local policy making, that are required now and in the future. The unorganized townships have no municipal organization to provide a broad range of local services.
- Very few municipalities have boundaries reflecting present population, social and economic patterns. This is especially true of all urban municipalities and a number of related townships.
- There is no present District or local structure capable of assuming the complex, necessary and related responsibilities of land use planning, municipal servicing and economic development. None of the present planning areas contains within its boundaries all the impacts and patterns of interaction that enable comprehensive planning.

These observations are not new ones. The Ontario Municipal Board applications for west Parry Sound District, local briefs and discussions in some areas of the District, a report prepared for the Georgian Bay Archipelago area, the Proctor and Redfern analysis of planning and local government alternatives -- all these have spoken for and documented the need to match present demands and "patterns of community" with a more realistic set of municipal boundaries and responsibilities. Not all areas have advocated the seeking of a new system. Some municipalities and many residents in unorganized townships do not feel that the changes that may be required to strengthen municipal government are warranted. The major briefs and impressions the Study Group has received to date will be discussed area by area.

(b) PATTERNS OF COMMUNITY

This section attempts to tie together in summary form the various patterns and proposals that have come to the Study Group's attention. It is hoped this will produce discussion and comment by all interested individuals and groups.

1. Parry Sound District as a District:

The issue of Parry Sound District's viability as a political or administrative unit is related very much to the impacts on parts of it by North Bay, Muskoka District centres and Sudbury. The discussions of economic patterns, hospital and public health services, and Provincial administrative areas drew attention to the existing patterns. A suggestion in the Proctor and Redfern report (one of a series of alternatives for discussion) that the District's municipalities and unincorporated territory be joined with these larger centres is not acceptable to the Study Group or to District residents. However, there are some boundary issues that will receive consideration in the Study's final recommendations: the Callander area; the western townships of Conger and Humphrey; Novar; and the French River are examples. Despite the general suitability of the District as a unit, the large jump to a single local government which would coordinate municipal activities and those of the area-wide and District-wide special purpose agencies is not supported either by the Study Group, or by local municipalities or groups. What may be worth considering -- especially in establishing a structure for the issue of area-wide land use and economic planning -- is the topic of East-West separation. Much of the information and analysis in Chapter I and II of this Report support the fact that there is little interaction and many social and economic differences between the east and west portions of the District. The boundary between the two boards of education, with a small shift west to the Hagerman/Croft and McKellar/Spence township lines, is a good dividing line.

2. Local Patterns of Community:

The following list of areas is proposed, for discussion purposes, as one suggested set of "communities". Comments on the list are invited, since any consideration of municipal consolidation schemes -- not a new topic to District municipal discussions -- should be based on the present and likely future patterns of community. For simplicity's sake, whole townships are listed in most cases, although many township boundaries are not ideal lines between communities of interest.

WEST

- (a) Parry Sound Urban Area - Town of Parry Sound and parts or all of Foley, McDougall and Carling
- (b) South-west - Humphrey, Rosseau, east Conger, Christie
- (c) Central-west - based on Highways 124 and 520 - McKellar, Hagerman, McKenzie, Burton, East Burpee, Ferguson, Ferrie
- (d) Georgian Bay Archipelago - Highway 69 corridor - possibly divisible into several distinct communities, based on access and level of development
- (e) North-west Inland Area - some or all of Mowat, Blair, Brown, Wallbridge and unsurveyed territory east of CNR line

EAST

- (a) Argyle - Highway 522 townships - Patterson, Pringle, Hardy, East Mills, McConkey, Wilson
- (b) Powassan - centred area - North Himsworth, South Himsworth, Nipissing, Trout Creek, Powassan, Chisholm (parts)
- (c) South River - centred area - South River, Machar, Lount, Laurier, Ballantyne
- (d) Sundridge-centred area - Sundridge, Strong, Joly, Paxton
- (e) Magnetawan - Ahmic Lake - Magnetawan, Chapman, Croft, Spence, Ryerson (small parts)
- (f) Burks Falls - centred area - Burks Falls, Armour, Ryerson
- (g) South-east area - Highway 518 - Proudfoot, Bethune, Kearney, Perry, McMurrich, Monteith, Butt and McCraney

WEST

(a) Parry Sound Urban Area

It should be obvious that the area influenced and serviced by the Town of Parry Sound is large, and that the size and functions of the town are key to the local government system in the western portion. Discussions in the area over the past five years and more have taken two extremes, reflecting the indirect and the immediate influences of Parry Sound, respectively.

In 1969, the Town of Parry Sound, supported by Foley and McDougall Townships, applied to the Board for a large combined amalgamation - annexation to create a single municipality from nine municipalities and all or parts of six unorganized townships. Discussions among the six municipalities outside the applicant area resulted in a competing application, for three municipalities outside Foley and McDougall. Both sets of applications were the subject of heated public hearings and considerable opposition, especially from seasonal residents. The applicants were supported by planning and financial consultants' reports.

The first, Parry Sound-centred application was dismissed by the Board in November 1972, in part on the grounds that "when there is to be an extensive restructuring of local government such as these applications involve, it should be preferable, to say the least, that it should be by Act of the Legislature rather than by an order of this Board." A decision on the second set of applications had not yet been made when the Province announced, in August 1973, the initiation of the District of Parry Sound Local Government Study, in response to the District Municipal Association's request. The Board accordingly announced in September 1973 that it had dismissed the second set as well.

Recently, Parry Sound and McDougall have discussed a small annexation of McDougall, including the Parry Sound Mall and other areas immediately adjacent to the Town. The suggestion of this report is that an area somewhere between the two proposals above reflects the area directly involved in present economic and land use patterns. Foley and McDougall are in the joint planning area with the Town. The addition of Carling is proposed for discussion because of the great

implications for housing, servicing, commuting and land use of the Carling Industrial Park. Carling will no longer be a purely rural and recreational township if local expectations for the industrial park are realized.

(b) South-west

The orientation of Humphrey, Rosseau and inland Conger townships is a complicated question. Their close physical relationship with Muskoka (especially Humphrey) has been a popular point of discussion. The Crane Lake Association has suggested that Conger (especially the north and central portions) and Humphrey belong with Muskoka. The integrity of the Muskoka Lakes system can be countered with Humphrey's and Rosseau's participation in Parry Sound District upper-tier agencies and shopping and hospital use patterns, which show Parry Sound to be more important than Bracebridge or Huntsville. Even Freeman Ward (south of Conger, in Muskoka's Georgian Bay Township) is in the West Parry Sound Board of Education area.

(c) Central-west

The area suggested here is a set of rural and recreational townships, all served by the Parry Sound urban area for most service and employment needs. It is very similar in area to the "East Municipality" proposed in the counter-application to Parry Sound's annexation-amalgamation application. Highways 124 and 520 and the "Bunny Trail" following the CNR line towards Ardbeg form a circular route of access and interaction. The Magnetawan River goes through the north edge of the area, a point of interest in the Wah-wash-kesh Conservation Association's discussions with other groups on the Magnetawan system.

(d) Georgian Bay - Highway 69 Corridor

The shoreline and islands of the unorganized townships and unsurveyed territory fronting on Georgian Bay are the subject of Environmental Control, Planning and Local Government in the Georgian Bay Archipelago, a report prepared for the Sans Souci and Copperhead Association in May 1975. The author, Norman Pearson, proposed the establishment of a single township municipality for the 80-mile stretch of the Bay (except Carling Township). This area is sprinkled with several thousand cottages and a number of resorts and is covered by an interim

development control order administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Incorporation only of the islands and shoreline to a depth of 1000 feet, the area specified in the control order, was proposed.

The Study Group is in general agreement with the concept of incorporation of the shoreline-based seasonal communities into a municipal system. Discussions based on the Archipelago Report between the Georgian Bay Association and the Study Group have considered expanding the area eastward towards Highway 69 and including the access routes (road, river, rail) to the shoreline. Other points of interest include these: the great influence of Highway 69 on the level of development and boat traffic in the island and shoreline communities; the close relationship with the service centres such as Britt and Pointe au Baril that are both on the shore and on the highway corridor; the special organizational and electoral problems of a municipal system necessarily dominated by seasonal residents; and the desirability of several smaller municipalities rather than one long and discontinuous one. The association's desire to separate the cottage areas from the Parry Sound urban area, for municipal but not area-wide public services, is supported by the Study Group.

(e) North-west Inland Area

There is little permanent or seasonal cottage population in this area. Mowat and Henvey are connected to the Sudbury area for public health unit purposes and some Provincial services (e.g. District Office of Ministry of Transportation and Communications). This area will be affected by the improvement of the Lost Channel Road and the main direct connection with the Argyle area, making a circular route around Lake Nipissing and increasing access to lakes and rivers in the interior for Sudbury and area residents.

EAST

(a) Argyle Area

The six unorganized townships served by Highway 522, especially the four western townships centred on and covered by the Argyle School, are a fairly independent unit. Resources and recreation development may soon increase with the above-mentioned road link and continued improvements of Highway 522's surface and alignment. Most major public and shopping services are sought in North Bay (e.g. hospital care, health unit, major purchases, entertainment).

There have been some discussions of incorporation among residents of the area, although there is a consensus only that the area can and should be jurisdictionally separate from the Powassan area.

(b) Powassan-centred Area

The set of municipalities suggested as being within Powassan's influence (with the exception of North Himsworth) already participates jointly in a number of municipal services (library, arena, community centre, senior school area) all are experiencing some population growth from their proximity to North Bay's employment opportunities and its variety of services. The maps and analyses in this Report show some of the public services provided from North Bay - based agencies.

(c) South River-centred Area and (d) Sundridge-centred Area

Both these areas are served for most local purposes by their respective village centres. Access to South River and Sundridge from their respective rural areas is good. Each area is a compact and stable unit. Consolidation of each area has not been proposed by the municipalities but is thought to be relatively acceptable and a confirmation of existing patterns of interaction. The proposed limited-access Highway 11 bypass of both Sundridge and South River will make the planning of access and land use based on the present Highway 11 a joint concern.

(e) Magnetawan-Ahmic Lake Area

These townships are served by Magnetawan Village and are based on the recreational activities (cottaging and commercial tourism) of Cecebe, Ahmic and connected lakes. The Magnetawan-Chapman connection is very strong, including a shared municipal clerk-treasurer. A proposal for incorporation of the three-township area is supported by the two municipalities, the Neighick-Croft Area Association and the Ahmic Lake Association.

(f) Burks Falls-centred Area

Burks Falls is the location of retail and public services and some employment for Armour and Ryerson. The three municipalities share some services (library, arena, fire protection). However, the area for which Burks Falls provides other types of services (e.g. real estate, publishing, health unit office, senior public school, postal services, etc.) is much larger than

the two-township area. The uncertain economy of the area should be a factor in looking at planning administration here and in the area to its south.

(g) South-east Area

Most of the development in this five-township area connected by Highway 518 is between Sand Lake and Bear Lake. It contains a large number of cottages and commercial tourist establishments (mainly small cottage/cabin operations) and some permanent rural and village housing. Kearney, Sprucedale, and Emsdale are the main service centres, although Huntsville and Burks Falls provide most high-level goods and services (hospitals, most education, employment in manufacturing, professional services, shopping, etc.).

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These areas are proposed in order to encourage detailed local discussion of the joint topics of (1) existing economic, social and administrative patterns in the Study Area, and (2) local government reform. The list is not a Study Group or Provincial proposal for consolidation. The final report of the District of Parry Sound Local Government Study will reflect the comments and reaction the Study Group receives to these suggestions and will contain their final conclusions.

the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, India, 1972.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the Indian economy, with a particular focus on the agricultural sector. The report is organized into several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of the economy. The first section discusses the overall economic situation, while the subsequent sections focus on specific sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services. The final section provides a summary of the findings and recommendations.

2. The Indian Economy

The Indian economy has experienced significant growth over the past few years, driven by a combination of factors including a strong agricultural sector, a growing industrial base, and a vibrant services sector. The agricultural sector, in particular, has shown remarkable resilience and productivity, contributing significantly to the country's overall economic growth. This growth has been supported by various government policies and initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency and productivity of the economy.

3. Agriculture

Agriculture remains the backbone of the Indian economy, providing a source of livelihood for a large portion of the population. The sector has seen a steady increase in production, thanks to improved farming techniques, better access to credit, and government subsidies. However, there are still challenges facing the agricultural sector, such as the need for further investment in infrastructure and the impact of climate change. Addressing these challenges will be crucial for ensuring the long-term sustainability and growth of the agricultural sector.

4. Industry

The industrial sector has also shown strong growth, with a particular emphasis on manufacturing and construction. The government has implemented various policies to attract foreign investment and promote the growth of the industrial sector. These policies have led to a significant increase in the number of new industries and the expansion of existing ones. However, there is still a need for further investment in research and development to improve the competitiveness of the Indian industrial sector.

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